# The Columbian.

[COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.,

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearag s are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

## JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

# The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1882.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVI, NO. 8
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVI, NO. 51

## Advertising Rates.

| | 1w | 2w | 3w | 6w | 1y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One inch | $2 00 | $2 50 | $3 00 | $5 00 | $8 00 |
| Two inches | 3 00 | 4 00 | 5 00 | 8 00 | 12 00 |
| Three inches | 4 00 | 5 00 | 7 00 | 11 00 | 18 03 |
| Four inches | 5 00 | 7 00 | 9 00 | 13 00 | 20 00 |
| Quarter column | 6 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 | 25 00 |
| Half column | 10 00 | 14 00 | 17 00 | 25 00 | 50 00 |
| One column | 20 00 | 25 00 | 30 00 | 50 00 | 100 00 |

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.



PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

L. E WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG PA.

N. U. FUNK.
Attorney-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Exl's Building.

C. E & W J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Courthouse

JOHN M CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

A. E. CHAPIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May be found in BUCKALEW'S OFFICE, near the Court House. Sept. 16, '81, 6-m.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Notary Public
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in Hartman's Block, Corner Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in Brower's Block, one door below Brockway Building
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GUY JACOBY,
Attorney-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG,
Office in H. J. Clark's Building, second floor, first door to the left.
Oct. 8, '80.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office in Mrs. Ent's Building, third door from Main street. May 20, '81.

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office with Hon. C. R. Buckalew.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.
Jan. 5, 1882.

A. K. OSWALD,
Attorney-at-Law,
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5,
May 6, '81. BERWICK, PA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-36

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brockway's Building. June 24, '81.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law. Office, Brockway's Building 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-1 f

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

I. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office, North Market street,
Oct. 1, '79. Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
Oct. 1, 1879.

W. H. HOUSE,
DENTIST.
BLOOMSBURG, COL. CO. PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
*To be open at all hours during the day.*
Nov. 28-1y

MISCELLANEOUS

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

JAMES REILLY,
Tonsorial Artist,
s again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally.
July 16, '80-1f

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
A. J. EVANS,
The uptown Clothier, has just received a fine line of New Goods, and is prepared to make up
FALL AND WINTER SUITS
For Men and Boys in the neatest manner and Latest Styles.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
Always on hand. Call and Examine. EVANS' BLOCK Corner Main and Iron Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PLUMBING GAS FITTING,
STOVES and TINWARE.
E. B. BROWER
Has purchased the Stock and Business of I. Hagenbuch, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Plumbing and Gas Fitting a specialty. Tinware, Stoves,
RANGES AND HEATERS,
in a great variety. All work done by
EXPERIENCED HANDS,
Main Street corner of East.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

N. S. TINGLEY.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of
Custom Tailoring,
promptly and at reasonable prices. Now is the season for a
NEW WINTER SUIT
And Tingley's the place to get a proper fit.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Shop over Billmeyer's Grocery, Corner of Main and Centre Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs, Platform Wagons, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
*REPAIRING NEATLY DONE*
*Prices reduced to suit the times.*

HIDES.
The Highest Market Price in Cash
PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF HIDES AT
A. SOLLEDER'S
Leather and Shoe Finding Store
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE STONE CHURCH,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
April 8, '80-1y

PAINTING
AND
Paper Hanging.
WM. F. BODINE,
RON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA is prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE PAINTING
Plain and Ornamental
PAPER HANGING,
BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.
NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
Estimates Made on all Work.
WM. F. BODINE.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman.
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY [illegible] NO [illegible]

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Mercer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

| | Assets. |
|---|---|
| Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. | $7,878,224 |
| Royal of Liverpool | 13,500,000 |
| Lancashire | 10,000,000 |
| Fire Association, Philadelphia | 4,165,717 |
| Phœnix, of London | 5,366,372 |
| London & Lancashire, of England | 1,709,976 |
| Hartford of Hartford | 3,373,000 |
| Springfield Fire and Marine | 2,082,585 |

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-1f.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of New York.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg
oct. 24, 79-1y

B. F. SHARPLESS,
FOUNDER AND MACHINIST.
NEAR L. & B. DEPOT, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Manufacturer of Plows, Stoves and all kinds of Castings. Large stock of Tinware, Cook stoves, Room Stoves, Stoves for heating stores, school houses churches, &c. Also, large stock of repairs for city stoves of all kinds, wholesale and retail, such as Fire Brick, Grates, Lids, Centres, &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Spiders, Cake Plates, Large Iron Kettles, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, all kinds of Plow Points, Mould Boards, Bolts, Plaster, Salt,
——*BONE MANURE, &c.*——
feb 3 1-8

S. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
*Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.*
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
*Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

Diphtheria.
A cold or sore throat may not seem to amount to much, and if promptly attended to can easily be cured; but neglect is often followed by consumption or diphtheria. No medicine has ever been discovered which acts so quickly and surely in such cases as PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. The prompt use of this *invaluable remedy* has saved thousands of lives.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not an experiment. It has been before the public for forty years, and is most valued where it is best known.
A few extracts from voluntary testimonials read as follows:
PAIN KILLER has been my household remedy for colds for thirty-seven years, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure.—L. S. CROCKER, Williamsville, N. Y.
For thirty years I have used PAIN KILLER, and found it a never-failing remedy for colds and sore throat.—HARVEY PEARMAN.
Have received immediate relief from colds and sore throat, and consider your PAIN KILLER an invaluable remedy.—GEO. B. EVERETT, Rockingham, N. C.
I have just recovered from a very severe cold, which I have had for some time. I could get no relief until I tried your PAIN KILLER, which relieved me immediately. I will never again be without it.—C. O. BOWEN, Lowndes, Ga.
Have used PAIN KILLER in my family for forty years, and have never known it to fail.—HANSON LEWIS, Waynesboro, Ga.
I began using PAIN KILLER in my family twenty-five years ago and have used it ever since, and have found no occasion to take the place.—H. W. DYER, Dryden, Oneida, N. Y.
For whooping-cough and croup it is the best preparation made. We would not be without it.—A. P. LOVEY, Liberty Mills, Va.
For twenty-five years I have used PAIN KILLER for colds and chapped lips, and consider it the best medicine ever discovered.—GEO. HOOPER, Wilmington, N. C.
I was suffering severely with bronchitis, and my throat was so inflamed I could scarcely swallow any food. I was advised to try your PAIN KILLER, and after taking a few doses was completely cured.—T. WILKINSON.
Dr. WALTON writes from Cowbecton: Your PAIN KILLER cures chills and fever. Sore throat is alarmingly prevalent here, and has not been known to fail in a single instance. This fact you should make known to the world.
Mrs. ELLEN B. MASON writes: My son was taken violently sick with diphtheria, high fever, and cold chills. So many children have died here, I was afraid to call a physician, and tried your PAIN KILLER, which gave him relief in a few hours, and on Wednesday his throat was clear. It was a wonderful cure, and I wish it could be known to the poor mothers who are losing so many children.
For Chills and Fever PAIN KILLER has a equal. It cures when everything else fails. It is never often dangerous. A bottle of PAIN KILLER in the house is a safe guard that no family should be without.
All druggists sell it at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per bottle.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN
Clothing
6th & Market Sts
OAK HALL
PHILADELPHIA.
SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL WHEN WRITTEN FOR

C. E. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
Silverware. Watches, Jewelry. Clocks. &c

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted
may 17, '78-tf

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL
Cheapest & Best
Superior to any. If chest medical authorities testify to its delicacy of taste and smell. For sale by Druggists.
W. H. Schieffelin & Co. N. Y.
feb 10 4-w d

$1000 REWARD! for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Protruding or Ulcerated PILES that DR. BOSANKO'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. MILLER, M. D., 205 South St. Phila., Pa. Non genuine without his signature. Sent by mail for circular. Sold by druggists and country stores. $1
feb 10 4-w d

THE PANTAGRAPH BINDER.
FOR SALE ONLY AT
"THE COLUMBIAN" OFFICE.
CALL AND SEE.


## Poetical.

### WILD WEATHER OUTSIDE.

Wild weather outside where the brave ships go,
And fierce from all quarters the four winds blow—
Wild weather and cold, and the great waves swell,
With chasms beneath them as black as hell.
The waters frolic in Titan play,
They dash the decks with an icy spray,
The spent sails shiver, the lithe mast reel,
And the sheeted ropes are as smooth as steel.
And oh, that the sailor were safe once more
Where the sweet wife smiles in the cottage door!

The little cottage, it shines afar
O'er the turbulent like the polar star.
The mariner tossed in the jaws of death
Hurls at the storm a defiant breath;
Shouts to his mates through the writhing foam,
"Courage! please God, we shall yet win home!"
Frozen and haggard and wan and gray,
But resolute still; 'tis the sailor's way.
And perhaps—at the fancy the stern eyes dim—
Somebody's praying to-night for him

Ah me, through the drench of the bitter rain,
How bright the picture that rises plain!
Sure he can see, with her every look,
His little maid crooning her spelling-book;
The baby crows from the cradle fair;
The grandma nods in her easy-chair;
While hither and yon, with a quiet grace,
A woman flits, with an earnest face.
The kitten purrs, and the kettle sings,
And a nameless comfort the picture brings.

Rough weather outside, but the winds of balm
Forever float o'er that isle so calm,
O friends who read over tea and toast
Of the wild night's work on the storm-swept coast,
Think when the wo ses are overdue,
Of the perilous voyage, the baffled crew,
Of stout hearts battling for love and home
'Mid the cruel blasts and curdling foam,
And breathe a pray r from your happy lips
For those who must go 'cto the sea in ships;"
Ask that the sailor may stand once more
Where the sweet wife smiles at the cottage door.
—*Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Magazine for February.*

## Select Story.

### THE MURDERER'S ORDEAL

BY CLARENCE MOWBRAY.

I was always fond of the science of physiognomy. From my youth up I was noted for my proclivity for reading the character of a man from his face; and I finally became such an adept in the art, that I could occasionally guess the very thoughts of the individual whose countenance I was studying.

Soon after the gold fever broke out, I went to California; and there, I must confess, among what else there was to interest me, I had a grand opportunity for exercising my skill upon all sorts of faces, seen under all sorts of circumstances, from the highest triumph of success to the deepest despair of failure. I first tried my luck at digging gold myself, but soon tired of that; and believing I could make money faster and with less labor, I opened a kind of a grocery and provision store, and went regularly into the business of trade, buying most of my articles at Sacramento, getting them hauled to my quarters, and disposing of them at a fair advance to the miners and others.

My store, as I dignified my place of trade, consisted of a rude skeleton of poles, with a sufficiency of cheap muslin drawn over them and pinned down to the earth, and was stocked only with the most salable articles—of which flour, pork and whiskey found the most ready market—especially whiskey. In the dry season it was very dusty, and everybody seemed to be dry with a thirst which mere water would not quench. If a man was successful he wanted whiskey to bring his body up to the altitude of his spirits; if unsuccessful, he wanted whiskey to bring his spirits up to the altitude of his body; if it chanced to be a little was very hot, he wanted whiskey to cool cool, he wanted whiskey to warm him; if it him; he needed whiskey in the morning to make him bright and active; he needed whiskey at night to rest him and make him sleep well; he wanted it when he bought, and when he sold; when he won, and when he lost; when he stood up, and when he sat down;—in short, whiskey was the great regulator of all human feeling—the genuine "elixir vitæ"—and consequently I did an immense business in whiskey.

Now this, though somewhat irrelevant, brings me to my story.

My store being the headquarters of that locality for whiskey and provisions, I was brought in contact with nearly every specimen of the *genus homo* that ventured into that region; and such another conglomeration of white, black and red—such another mixture of gentlemen laborers, mountaineers, gamblers, thieves and assassins—it would be hard to find outside the limits of California. Of course I had a chance to study all sorts of faces to my heart's content; but having, as I have said, become an adept in the art, an ordinary countenance, or a man governed by ordinary passions, whether gentle or brutish, did not interest me. I wanted to get hold of what is termed a character—or one whose external would give no indication of his internal to any but a connoisseur—or one that would really puzzle you to tell what to think of him.

Among the many, such a one I at length found. At first I did not notice him—did not think of him. At a casual glance there was nothing to distinguish him from the herd. He came in quietly, unobtrusively, purchased a quantity of flour, pork and tea, paid for the same in gold dust, and went out about his business. He repeated his visits at different intervals, perhaps some half dozen times, before he attracted my attention to anything peculiar in his appearance, and then I should have been at a loss to say what I saw more in him at last than at first.

He was apparently about twenty-five years of age, of medium height and slender figure, of a dark complexion, regular features, with dark, straight hair, dark eyes, and a beard that covered the lower part of his face—in all of which there was nothing remarkable—nothing striking. He was quiet, not talkative—had nothing to say except about the business he came on—got what he wanted when I was disengaged paid for what he got like a gentleman, and generally retired with an ordinary "good-day," or some similar civility.

And yet, as I have said, he began to attract my attention at last, and I began to wonder why. Was it because he was so quiet, reserved and gentlemanly, and did not purchase whiskey like the rest and occasionally get excited and boisterous? or was it because there was a something about him I could not readily fathom? At all events, he began to interest me in some way; and the very fact, perhaps, that I could not tell how or why, led me into a closer scrutiny, a deeper study, of the man.

After this I prolonged his visits as much as I could without causing him to suspect I did so intentionally. The things he wanted I generally had some trouble in getting; and I filled up the intervals by remarks about the weather, the country the mines, the success of some and the failure of others—in a word, anything I could think of to induce conversation—watching him furtively all the while. He answered easily and readily, and yet with that peculiar kind of reserve that was not suggestive, or tending toward familiarity. His replies, however, evinced a man of mind and education; and I began to give him credit for being a thinker—perhaps a practical and selfish dreamer, if I may use a paradoxical term that best expresses my idea.

One day, I scarcely know how, I touched upon the general superstitions of mankind, and to my surprise I saw that at last he was interested. His eye changed expression, and brightened, and emitted a strange and peculiar gleam; and my attention being thus directed to his eye, I now bethought me that I had never seen one exactly like it—one capable of being so apparently open down to the soul while concealing so much. It was off its guard now—the door was really open down to the soul of the man—and I looked in at that door, that opening, and saw that the soul of that man was dark, as one. A nameless fear came over me—a strange thrill passed through me, like an electric shock—I felt an internal shudder of dread. No wonder I had not been able to read him before; he man had been wearing an impenetrable mask.

I now had the key to the mystery and to him, and I used it. He was interested in superstitions—bad men always are—because they carry a hell of wild fancies with them. Thus it was with this man, as I could see by his eye, and I could make his fancies work upon him. I told him stories of sorcery, witchcraft and magic—of ghosts, hobgoblins and devils—till he became pale with fear, breathed with compressed lips, and trembled in spite of his great nerve and will.

If good men, as I have said, are sometimes superstitious, why, you ask, did I think this man bad for being superstitious also? First, I answer, because I had accidentally thrown him off his guard and read his soul; and secondly, because he was not naturally nervous and credulous. Fear only had made him so; and, in one of his iron nature, fear could only arise from the self convicted knowledge of a past wicked deed. The man was even then a criminal.

But let me hasten to the denouement.

It chanced that no other person was present when the conversation occurred about the superstitious fancies of men, and as soon as we were interrupted by the entrance of another customer my dark visitor left somewhat abruptly. After that he did not come as often as before, and never seemed much at ease, and never renewed the conversation that had so agitated him, and never, in fact, entered into any other than he could possibly avoid. I kept my thoughts to myself, but made some casual inquiries about him, and learned that he had been so fortunate as to secure a capital "lead," from which, with his partner, another young man, he was taking out gold in quantities that promised to enrich both, and that both had the good will and esteem of all who knew them.

One dark night, about three or four weeks after this, I was startled from my sleep by wild, prolonged shrieks, and cries of:

"Murder! murder! help! help!"

I jumped up, seized my revolvers, and darted out into the open air. The cries and screams still continued, coming from a point on the bend of the river about a hundred rods below. In a minute I was joined by five others, all well armed, and together we ran as hard as we could to the place from which the alarm proceeded.

When we arrived there, at least thirty men were collected in and around the tent of the dark man I have been describing, and he himself it was who had given the alarm. His partner and companion had been murdered and robbed, and he himself had been slightly cut across the face and gashed on the left arm, and he was all excitement, lamenting his dearest friend, and avowing vengeance against the assassin. It was some time before we could get at the particulars; and then we learned that both had been sleeping side by side, when an unknown robber had crawled under the canvas, stabbed one the heart, and had taken a large bag of gold from under his head. With this he was escaping, when the present narrator awoke and seized him, and received the wounds which had compelled him to relinquish his hold. Lights were brought; and there, sure enough was the bloody confirmation of all that had been related.

I shall not attempt to portray the intense excitement, the wild rage and consternation, which this daring murder occasioned. Every man felt that, if the assassin escaped without his just punishment, there would no longer be security for any one in our hitherto peaceful and quiet valley, and solemn oaths were taken to hang the wretch if found, upon the nearest tree. A large reward was offered for his detection, and every gambler that had ever been seen about there was more or less suspected; and I believe that had any man been arrested on the following day, he would have been hung first and tried afterward. I said less than any, for I had my own suspicions, and I contrived my plot in secret, making a confident of no one.

The murdered young man was as decently buried as the surrounding circumstances would permit; and then his companion, my superstitious friend, grew moody with grief, refused to work his "lead" any more, and proposed selling off his rocker and tools and quitting the country altogether. I think he would have gone at once, only that I told him it would not look well to leave without an effort to discover the murderer, as some people might be malicious enough to say he knew something of the matter and so got him into trouble. He turned very pale and declared that he would stay a year if by that means he could discover the assassin of his dear, dear friend.

On the second afternoon following the tragedy, almost every individual in the vicinity, the friend of the murdered man among the rest, assembled at my store at my particular request. I had told them I had something to communicate concerning the foul deed, and that I thought it no unlikely I might give them some clue to the assassin.

When all had collected, and arranged themselves, in a semi-circle before my door—eager, expectant, excited—I came forward holding in my hand an egg. Then I made them a short speech on the various superstitions of mankind, which I contended had their origin in mysterious facts revealed from the other world by God's good providence for the protection of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty; and, among other things, how the ghosts of their victims would often haunt the murderers, compelling them to reveal their crimes—how land and sea had been known to give up their awful secrets—and how it had been asserted that if the guilty wretch were to place his hand upon the body of the man he had secretly slain, the wounds would bleed afresh.

"And now, gentlemen," I continued, "I hold in my hand as sure a test as any I have named. This simple egg, so fair to the view, contains the murderer's secret. Let him but take it in his hand, and the frail shell will crumble to pieces and show to all that it is filled with the blood of his victim. You will excuse me gentlemen for putting you all to this test. We do not know each other's secrets—the murderer of the young man we buried yesterday may be among us; but only the guilty need fear the trial—the innocent will surely pass the ordeal unharmed."

As I said this, I fixed my gaze upon my dark visitor, my suspected man. I never saw a more wretched and ghastly countenance, nor a greater struggle in any living being to keep a calm and unmoved exterior.

The egg began its round. Some took it gravely, some lightly, some turned slightly pale, and some laughed outright. But on it went, and came nearer and nearer to the man for whom was intended. I could see that he was trembling that his very lips were getting white.

"It is your turn now!" I said at length in a cold, severe tone.

"Mine?" he answered, with a ghastly attempt at a smile. "Why-why-should I—I take it? Poor Wilson was my—my friend!"

"Let him prove so now!" I said. "All eyes are upon you. Take the ordeal sent by heaven, and prove your innocence—if you can!"

He glanced hurriedly around. All eyes were indeed upon him, and with looks of awakening suspicion. He made one despairing effort to be calm, gulped his breath like one choking, and seized the fatal egg with trembling hands.

The next moment it was crushed to atoms, and his hands were wet and stained as if with human gore.

A wild yell burst from the crowd.

A despairing shriek came from the lips of the guilty wretch; and failing rather than sinking, down upon his knees, he cried out:

"God of mercy, forgive me! I did kill him! I did kill him! for his gold! his gold! Oh, cursed gold! Oh, God of heaven, forgive me!"

"And how many before him?" demanded I.

"Three! three! Oh, God of mercy, forgive me!"

There was another wild yell, or rather howl, of fury—a rush like wolves upon their prey—and the poor wretch was seized, almost torn limb from limb, and dragged furiously away.

In less than ten minutes from his confession he was dangling from a neighboring tree—swinging by his neck.

So died the murderer, whose name I have suppressed because he had respectable friends who are still living.

I will only add, that, believing him to be guilty, I had previously prepared the egg, putting red coloring matter into it, expecting to see him crush it through his superstitious fears of a supernatural discovery.

They offered me the promised reward for the detection of the murderer—but this I declined. Justice was all that I had sought, and this I had obtained.—*Oriental Casket.*

### To Keep the Girls Warm.

THREE AND A HALF MILLION SEALS ROBBED OF THEIR FUR TO MAKE SACQUES.

A seal skin sacque costs fifty per cent. more than it did five years ago. Seal skins have not been worn more than fifteen or eighteen years. Fashion and the discovery of new methods of preparing and dyeing, or first the latter and second the former, brought them into use. The seal fur, as seen here, is the inner coat. When on the back of the seal, this fine fur is hid by coarse hairs, which are removed by a process of paring down the under side of the skin. The color of the fur as known to wearers is artificial. If the government had not taken measures to protect the seal new wearers of seal sacques would be few in a short time. The Shetland seals were once numerous, but have been exterminated. The Newfoundland seal is in the market, but is inferior to the seal of Alaska. The islands of the Behring sea are the only ones in the world where seal catching has great commercial importance.

From 1751 to 1870 the scientific world knew nothing in regard to the history of the seal. The Smithsonian Institution did not possess a perfect skin and skeleton of the seal, although thousands of men and millions of dollars have been employed in capturing, dressing and selling fur seal skins for the last hundred years. The vast breeding grounds bordering on the Antarctic have been entirely depopulated. Between the years 1797 and 1821 1,232,374 seal skins were taken in the Pribylou Islands; between 1821 and 1842, 458,502 skins, and from 1842 to 1861, 372,000 skins. In the year 1868 the number of skins taken was 242,000. In 1870 only 9,965 were captured. During the last ten years the catch has been a little less than 100,000 per year. The whole number taken between 1796 and 1880 was 3,561,051 skins. The seal catching is done in June and July. After that time the fur begins to "shed" and is worthless. The natives are paid forty cents a skin for their labor.—*Providence Journal.*

A snowball stopped an elopement in Louisville. It was thrown by a boy in the street, knocking off the hat of the driver of the carriage in which the runaway couple were riding to a railroad station, and thus causing just enough delay to make them miss the train. Thus hindered, they were caught and separated by the girl's father.

The snowfall in Austria has been so great that in many places the drifts reach the telegraph wires. During some of the storms, passengers and drivers have been compelled to abandon stage coaches and seek safety as best they might by cutting their way to the nearest houses, leaving baggage to be dug out later.

### The Oneida Community.

The Guiteau trial has again brought into prominence an institution which since the death of its founder, has declined in importance, and is, in the leading respects for which it was brought into being, dead. Even his rare vocabulary of abuse seems to be inadequate to express Guiteau's intense hatred of the Community into which, as the result of his father's influence and authority, he entered while a young man. That the Oneida Community and John Humphrey Noyes are objects of a foul mouthed assassin's objurgations is not, in itself, anything against either of them; but we fear it will be found, in briefly reviewing the life of its founder and of the principles of the Community which he created, that Guiteau was the worse man for his retirement from the world, and that, whether by an abuse of the practices at Oneida or not, some degree of the depravity which culminated in the murder of President Garfield is traceable to the murderer's stay with the singular people whose leader and peculiarities of belief and life form the subject of this brief sketch.

We will, first of all, give an account of Noyes, the enthusiast, whose strong individuality was the source and the fountain of life to Perfectionism, by which general name the principles of the Oneida Community are known.

John Humphrey Noyes was born at Brattleboro, Vt., in the year 1811. His parents were in good circumstances, and refined people, and their son early gave promise of the capacity for a studious and devout life. After receiving his degree at Dartmouth college, young Noyes read law for a while, but the bent of his mind was towards theology and the life of a foreign missionary. Accordingly he relinquished the law and began the study of theology at Andover, from whence he removed to Yale.

At New Haven, Conn., he encountered a revivalistic teacher, who found in him a disciple apt to fanaticism and with the originality and the strength of will to give it a new direction and to make it aggressive and of moment in that most wonderful chapter of history which tells the varied and complex tale of the struggle of universal human nature to be right with God. Mr. Noyes was about twenty-three years of age when, as he expressed it, he "landed in a new experience and new views of the way of salvation, which took the name of perfectionism." This experience was succeeded by his removal to Putney, Vt., where his father then resided, and was in business as a banker. There he preached and wrote and published for several years, and in 1838, when twenty-seven old, married Harriet A. Holton, a young lady of good family, who had been previously influenced to adopt his peculiarly religious views. It is by no means remarkable that the young teacher's principles were adopted but slowly. In 1847 his congregation numbered only about 40 persons. He was in correspondence, however, with people far and near, who recognized in him their leader. Two years before this date, Noyes' views of the relations of the sexes had been published, and, in 1846, he was at the head of a small community at Putney, from whence local persecution drove him in 1848 to settle with a number of followers at Oneida, Madison county, N. Y. The place of settlement was very uninviting, consisting of forty acres of land, an unpainted frame house, an old Indian hut and an Indian saw-mill. This bold move preceded the practical adoption of communism by a number of people of Brooklyn, N. Y. Communities under Noyes' direction were also begun at Wallingford and other places. In a few years the original Oneida settlement had absorbed all the rest excepting that of Wallingford, which from 1857 to the end of Noyes' days continued as a branch and portion of that in which the prophet himself resided, the property of both being united. Agriculture, horticulture, several mechanical occupations and the learned professions engaged the thriving industry of the community, whose productions, whether of the industrial arts or of literature, manifested remarkable superiority. Wealth was gathered apace. In 1874, the united communities of Oneida and Wallingford were worth more than half a million dollars, owned in the neighborhood of nine hundred acres of land, and had 283 members, 131 of whom were males. Noyes' first followers were New England farmers, to whom were added, from time to time, some Americans and a few English and Canadian people. A cleverly edited paper, called the *Circular*, was published for many years, and commanded great attention not only because of its singular religious teaching, but from the general excellence of its style and its curious information about natural history and other subjects of interest to intelligent readers. The *Circular* was sent alike to those who could not pay, for it, to those who paid the stated subscription price, two dollars, and to those who paid more to eke out the deficiency occasioned by the unproductiveness of the first class of subscribers.

The men were dressed in ordinary costume, the women in a bodice, loose trousers and a skirt falling just above the knee. Short hair is the fashion among women, who keep it cut just below the ear, and, if so disposed, give it a not ungraceful curl.

Whe a new member is received he or she subscribes to the creed of the community and also signs an agreement not to claim any wages for labor while in the community.

We have said that Noyes was the prophet of perfectionism. He believed and taught the perfectibility of human nature, by which he meant its development into a condition of perfect sinlessness. When this stage was reached, he contended, the community of person as of property was rightly observed. Cohabitation between couples was regulated by third parties, and children born of the union were numbered among the other possessions of the community. They knew no parents.

After being weaned they were taken from the mother and placed in the nursery quarters of the community, where both male and female "care takers" attended to their wants. An excellent school was provided for their education, and youthful members of the community entered institutions of learning, Yale and elsewhere, to study for law and other professional occupations. All worked systematically and cheerfully, and with numerous changes of occupation both for the sake of pleasure in variety and to increase their efficiency. Work of whatever kind was well done, and the management of the community was remarkably thrifty and complete, comprising an elaborate system of committee work, mutual co-operation and criticism destined to answer both for the perfection of labor undertaken and of personal character. The Bible was regarded as "the text-book of the Spirit of Truth."

God and good spirits were believed to be in constant communication with the faithful. Prayer was restricted to the individual and silent aspiration towards the Diety, and to the child-like representation of wants which faith believed would be granted without limitation or obstruction from the operation of natural laws or other causes. There was no preaching and the administration of the sacraments and the obligation of the the Sabbath were not observed. No member of the community had temporal interest in any way separable from those of his brethren and sisters. The communistic idea was thoroughly carried out, extending, as we have seen, to the relations of the sexes.

That such an organization should have been originated and should have flourished to the death of the singular man who founded it is a remarkable instance of the supremacy which a man of deep convictions and strong will can acquire. With the death of Noyes a few years ago the mainstay of the organization departed. Perfectionism, as he taught it, died with its first and last great teacher.

### Bob Burdette on Bob Ingersoll.

In a lecture before the Young Men's christian association of New York, Burdette, the *Hawkeye* man, talked of the pilgrimage of the funny man in search of fun, and told how

# The Columbian.

O. E. ELWELL, J. E. SITTENDENDER, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Feb. 24, 1882.


The Pyrotechnic works of Prof. Jackson at Chester, Pa. caught fire last Friday morning and several explosions occurred, completely demolishing the building which was the old homestead of Admiral Porter. About twenty people were killed and a large number seriously wounded by the flying debris. Several firemen who were on the roof were blown to atoms.

Things appear to go by contraries in this world. Guitean insists upon it that he was insane when he shot the President, and does not want to be punished for his crime, and now a young woman turns up in Buffalo, in whose possession a quantity of stolen goods were found, and she pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny. A commission was appointed which found her insane, but she insists positively that she is sane, and wants to receive the full punishment of the law.

The auditor general recently sent out to the treasurers of all the counties in the State blanks on which certain questions relating to the finances were to be answered. One of these questions inquired the amount of bonded indebtedness of the county. The treasurer of Susquehanna county recently returned his blank on which was written: "Susquehanna county has no bonded indebtedness and no other debts, and don't you forget it."

Mrs. Scoville, the sister of Guiteau has written a very pathetic letter to Mrs. Garfield, in which she reiterates her belief in the insanity of her brother. Mrs. Garfield has authorized a friend to say that towards the slayer of her husband she cherishes no malice, he must answer only to his God and the American people. For the sister and all the members of his family she feels only profound pity. Further than this she asks to be left alone with her sorrow and to be spared being dragged into useless and torturing publicity. Mrs. Garfield will not answer the letter.

The non polygamous branch of the Mormon Church begins to make itself heard. It is a small sect, but it claims to have the true prophet in the person of Joseph Smith, the son of the original Smith, who found the golden plates of Nephi, was kicked by the devil, built the first temple at Kirtland and the second temple at Nauvoo, led the first exodus of the Saints, and was killed by a Missouri mob. The present Joseph lives somewhere in Iowa. It will be a surprise to most people to learn by the petition of his followers to Congress that they support missionaries in Utah to preach against polygamy. They claim to have converted 10,000 persons in that Territory, and they ask of Congress vigorous measures to extirpate the pernicious doctrine and practice introduced by Brigham Young.

In Steuben county, New York, there is an organized insurrection against the Tax Collectors, the would-be purchasers of property at collectors' sales are systematically boycotted and Governor Cornell has officially declared the town of Greenwood to be in a state of insurrection. The trouble arises out of the refusal of the citizens to submit to taxes levied by order of the Court to pay bonds issued a dozen years ago in aid of the Rochester and Pine Creek Railroad. Ninety-five properties have been levied on and advertised for sale, but the stalwart yeomanry turn out with arms and, led by brass bands, so intimidate bidders that the Sheriff can get no offers for the lands. The whole performance bears so strong a resemblance to "home rule" and "no rent" that the spectators get a very good idea of the state of affairs in Ireland.

### Fixing the Amounts.

PAYING THE COSTS OF GARFIELD'S ILLNESS AND FUNERAL.

The special committee of congress to audit expenses attending the sickness and funeral of the late President Garfield had a meeting on the 16th and discussed in general body the bills presented, but took no action in regard to the amount to be paid to the physicians. Some minor bills were allowed, and the committee agreed to report a bill allowing Mrs. Garfield a pension of $5,000 per annum. The bill was subsequently reported to the house and passed. It is estimated that the total amount of the bills will not be much less than two hundred thousand dollars. Every person who furnished anything during ex-President Garfield's illness appears to have put in a claim. The cooking apparatus men ask to be paid actual expenses incurred and also for their time in putting up the apparatus in the white house. Some members of congress have presented bills for their individual expenses incurred in attending the funeral.

### THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOWS.

A despatch from Helena, Arkansas, dated February 19th says: There is no abatement of the disasters that have overtaken the planters of the Mississippi valley, caused by the overflow of the Mississippi river between Memphis and Vicksburg. For three weeks it has rained almost daily, until the loss to dwellings, stock and lands cannot now be properly estimated. There have been innumerable breaks in the levees, and the outlook at present is anything but hopeful. Cattle and hogs have been drowned by the hundreds. Barns have been swept away and their contents wasted, and the mules and horses are suffering. The loss to the planters by these mishaps cannot but have its effects on their facilities for putting in a crop for a year. This condition of affairs exists to an alarming extent in Chittenden, Lee and Phillips counties, Arkansas, and in Desota, Quinca and Coahoma counties, Miss. These are the largest cotton growing counties in the Mississippi valley, and what is true of them is also true of the others that have suffered in a similar manner. Starvation is threatening many of the poor people whose houses line the banks of streams that have overflowed. In some instances cabins can be found in which are negroes, hogs and mules, all gathered together awaiting the receding river that has in its mad fury driven them to seek safety by flight in the highlands. The latest break occurred last night about 300 yards above Austin, Miss. This will overflow the entire country between Austin and Frier's point, a distance of thirty-five miles.

### The Fitz John Porter Case.

The Fitz John Porter case was again under consideration in the cabinet, with a view of his possible reinstatement in the army, but no conclusion was reached. It is stated that the only legal way to afford the desired redress in this case is for the President to pardon General Porter, thus removing his present disqualifications from holding office in the service of the United States, and then restore him to his former place in the army by nomination to the senate.

### BIG FIRE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Haverhill, Massachusetts, was visited by a terrible conflagration last Saturday night which destroyed over sixty buildings, most of them occupied by business firms. Two thousand people are out of employment and several families are homeless. The loss is estimated at $2,000,000. Several lives were lost.

Haverhill, the scene of this disastrous conflagration, is a town of 10,000 inhabitants, at the head of navigation on the Merrimack river, about thirty-three miles north of Boston. The town has numerous manufacturing establishments, principally of boots and shoes, hats and caps, woollen goods and over wear.

### The Pennsylvania Military Academy Burned.

The Pennsylvania military academy at Chester was burned to the ground last week, Thursday evening. The fire originated in the laboratory, but from what cause is unknown. The cadets saved all of their personal effects, and all of the property of the state and government was saved, as was the greater portion of the property of the academy, but it was subsequently damaged by the rain which commenced falling soon afterwards. The total loss is about $200,000, and the insurance about $75,000. The cadets, 113 in number, were all supplied with funds by Col. Hyatt, and a great many of them left for their homes.

### Wife Beaters.

The member of the Legislature who introduces and succeeds in making into a law a bill for the special punishment of wife-beaters, will gain fame for himself and win the eternal gratitude of a large portion of the population. At nearly every term of court held in this county husbands are up for trial on either a charge of wife desertion or for brutal treatment, or both. In nine cases out of ten he is convicted of assault and battery and sent to jail for thirty or sixty days in default of bail or bond that he will contribute so much per week for the support of his wife and children. Imprisonment on a charge of assault and battery is a failure, because it inflicts a heavier punishment in many instances upon the wife and dependent children than it does on the criminal himself. He goes to jail for a term, during which time he is abundantly fed and comfortably provided for, while they are deprived of the necessaries of life In some instances a prosecution does not follow the acts of these brutal men, because the women run the risk of further maltreatment rather than cut off by their own testimoney the sources of their bread. In our opinion the most effectual mode of suppressing the barbarians who beat their wives is the introduction of the whipping post. Nor should this kind of punishment be confined to wife beaters. It should include the young men who drag unmarried girls into court to appear against them on a charge of F. & B.—*Easton Argus.*

### Landlord and Tenant.

A NOTABLE CASE DECIDED THE SECOND TIME BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court has rendered an interesting decision in the case of Auer against Penn. In 1875 John Auer, hotel proprietor at Philadelphia became surety on a written lease for five years. Two years later the tenant moved out and a claim was made against Auer as surety. Auer defended himself on the ground that the landlord had accepted the key and released both the tenant and the surety. The agent for Mr. Penn, the landlord, however, testified that the tenant, whose name was Brown, moved out of the house before notifying him of the moving, then came to his office and asked him to take the keys. The agent refused. A man who came with Brown attempted to explain things, but the agent ordered him not to interfere. Brown then threw the keys on the desk and ran out with his friend.

There were two jury trials, and twice the case went to the Supreme Court. The decision just rendered affirms the decision of the lower court, and Auer will have to pay several years rent, considerable costs, witness fees and other expenses. Justice Paxson, who delivered the opinion of the Court, says: "Nothing is better settled in Pennsylvania than that a tenant for years cannot release himself from his liability under his covenant to pay rent, by vacating the demised premises during the term and sending the key to the landlord. The latter may take the key, rent the house and notify the tenant that he will hold him for any loss. There is no proof in this case that the landlord accepted the surrender and released the tenant. On the contrary, the proof is clear that he declined to do so, and notified the defendant that he would hold him for the rent. This he did every time. He subsequently rented the property. Yet it is asserted that this renting raised a presumption of a release, but the burden of proof is on a party who seeks to be released from his covenant. The renting of the premises, under the circumstances, in this case raises no such presumption. It was manifestly to the interest of the tenant that the premises should be rented, as it would lessen the sum he would have to pay."

### A DUMB-BELL DISTRICT.

The leading speech over the reapportionment bill at Washington last week was that of Mr. Beitzhoover on his amendment requiring States to be districted without gerrymandering. Mr. Beitzhoover was of the opinion that if this could be accomplished it would be more important and efficient in securing just representation to the people than any measure which has ever been enacted. There has been a great deal of earnest contention about the loss of a single representative in a few of the States. But what difference would it make to the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania whether she gets twenty-eight or twenty-nine members, if her Legislature can so distribute the number as practically to disfranchise one-half of her citizens and leave them without representation? This unfair distribution of members is, said the speaker, no new offense in the servile satrap of the modern boss. No respect is paid to the ratio of representation or the contiguity of territory. Counties are torn into fragments and distributed by townships and half townships to meet the exigencies of the vilest partisan frauds. Counties widely separated are joined by narrow strips of land running through intervening counties, and, thus connected, are called contiguous territory and erected into districts. Take the Eleventh district in Pennsylvania Here three Democratic counties are taken in one section, all contiguous and containing about 4,000 Democratic majority. Not satisfied with swallowing up this large surplus of the minority the leaders want more, and while there is abundant contiguous territory they do not take it, but run a marvelously-constructed line over the two large intervening counties, wresting therefrom in the passage twenty and one-half townships, containing 1,500 Democratic majority, so as to strike and take in two other large Democratic counties, with 3,000 Democratic majority.

Thus we have, continued the speaker, a district, without a parallel in the famous history of fraudulent apportionment, in the shape of a dumb bell, gathering up in its peculiar serpentine contiguous area about nine thousand Democratic majority. This district, as it appears in the political text book, composed of five counties and parts of two counties, is bad enough, but as it appears on the map and to the people of the State it is the masterpiece of that matchless band of political conspirators who have run the machine in Pennsylvania for years and before whose sublime genius for fraud their feeble imitators in all the other States grow green with envy.

### PAY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE SUPREME COURT REVERSES JUDGE PEARSON'S DECISION.

The legislative salary question raised by the Hon. Charles S. Wolfe has been decided by the supreme court in favor of the legislators, who will now receive the extra five hundred dollars. The question before the court was in relation to the construction to be placed upon the word salary, which occurs in section eight of the constitution: "The members of the general assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever for service upon committees or otherwise."

The question, which was really raised in 1874, when an act was passed giving the legislators $1,000, and $10 a day extra for every day's service over one hundred, not exceeding fifty, was not brought before the courts for determination until 1881 when Henry W. Palmer caused consternation by promulgating an opinion that the extra per diem allowance was unconstitutional. On the strength of this opinion State Treasurer Butler refused to pay over to the legislators more than $1,000. In order to reach the treasurer by mandamus the anxious legislators quickly passed an act giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin county jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus to state officers. Under this a petition was presented by Charles S. Wolfe asking for a mandamus to compel the payment of the extra compensation.

The Dauphin county court, in an opinion by Judge Pearson, refused to grant a peremptory mandamus, holding that the word salary, in the constitution, meant a fixed round sum for a specific term, and that the $1,000 was the salary which the members were entitled to, and that therefore the extra per diem compensation, being above and beyond the salary, infringed the constitution. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, and on Monday morning a decision was rendered reversing the decision of the Dauphin county court.

Justice Sharswood delivered the opinion of the court. He says: To justify a court in pronouncing an act of the legislature unconstitutional and void, either in whole or in part, it must be able to vouch some exception or prohibition clearly expressed or necessarily implied. The doubt is to be resolved in favor of the constitutionality of the act. This rule of construction is so well settled by authority that it is unnecessary to cite cases. Where the contention is as to the meaning of the word, the rule is that if any meaning, technical or otherwise, will sustain the exercise of the power, it is sufficient. On the other hand, if the strict and legal meaning would have the effect to limit or destroy, while some proper acceptation of the word would support the act, it must be resorted to. He then goes on to show that both words, salary and wages, mean necessarily the same, and the constitution did not mean to prohibit a per diem allowance when the word salary was used.

## News Items.

The Juniata Valley camp meeting will begin August 15.

Erie city paid $3,183.73 during 1881 for damages incurred by bad pavements.

A stove manufacturing company, to be organized at Royersford, Montgomery county, is looking for a place to locate.

The gross receipts of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad and coal and iron companies for the month of January were, $2,451,466.20 and the gross expenses, $1,804,552.67.

Terrible itching and scaly humors, ulcers, sores and scrofulous swellings cured by the Cuticura and the Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, and Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally. Ask about them at your druggists.

Twenty eight million five hundred thousand tons of coal were taken from Pennsylvania mines last year.

The report of the Roman Board of Statistics shows that on the night of the 31st of December, 1881, the population of Rome and her suburbs numbered 167, 327 males, and 132,965 females—a total of 300,292 souls. The increase of the population in the last ten years has been 52,416.

[Saginaw Daily News.]

Mr. George Schick informed our reporter, that he had been suffering with rheumatism in his feet so badly, that for weeks at a time he would be unable to leave his bed. He tried various remedies without relief, and concluded to use St. Jacobs Oil. It acted like magic. In two days, he was entirely cured.

The construction of a new Episcopal church edifice will soon be begun in Meadville.

The Chicago boot and shoe dealers have subscribed $2,100 for the sufferers by the Haverhill, Mass., fire.

VISIBLE IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Noah Bates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I had an attack of bilious fever, and never fully recovered. My digestive organs were weakened and I would be completely prostrated for days. After using two bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters the improvement was so visible that I was astonished. I can row, though 61 years of age, do a fair and reasonable day's work." Price $1.00.

Several Sunbury gentlemen have formed a "gun, game and protective association."

The Brotherhood of Telegraphers will hold their National Convention in Cincinnati on March 15.

RUB IT IN.

Jacob Loeckman, 274 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him

Out of 34,274 newspapers and periodicals published in the world, 16,500 are in English; of the rest, half are in German and a fourth in French.

Savannah illuminated its streets the first on last Saturday night with the electric light. It is the first Southern city to use it.

Three hundred and sixty nine children will be discharged from the Soldier's Orphans school in the state this year.

A very sad story comes from Lancaster, where the Hon. H. C. Rogers has been committed to jail 20 days for vagrancy. He is a lawyer, and has been a master of several languages. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1837, and Minister to Sardinia under Marten Van-Buren, but is now in his dotage.

### Betrayed Trust.

The latest sensation of our town is the exit of two of our young business men and the simultaneous disappearance of over three thousand dollars in notes. Wm. H. Tuttle and E. G. Mendenhall have for the last year been doing a thriving general insurance business in this place, with a branch office at Benton. The main office was in the room occupied by Squire Knorr, and the same safe was used by both parties. Notes given to Tuttle & Mendenhall in payment of policies were generally bought by Mr. Knorr, and up to Monday the number held by him and unpaid was about $3,200. Last week the Squire notified two of the parties against whom he held notes that they were now due, but was surprised to receive answers from both—one in Tunkhannock and one near Shickshinny—saying that they had not only never given such notes but did not know either Tuttle or Mendenhall. From this it would appear that the notes were forgeries, and to still further strengthen this opinion is the fact that when Mr. Knorr opened his safe on Tuesday morning the notes were all gone and Mendenhall, who had been in town the night before, has not been seen since. The notes referred to appear to be mainly from parties in Benton, Sugarloaf, Jackson and Madison townships in this county, and in Tunkhannock and vicinity. Besides this transaction with Squire Knorr it appears that different persons throughout the town have been stuck to the tune of from $15 to $100; making in all between five and six hundred dollars. These young men had the confidence of all who knew them, and this sudden exposure takes everybody by surprise. Another warning to young men to guard their every action lest greed for gain lead them to acquire it by dishonest methods.—*Berwick Independent Feb. 16th.*


# STATEMENT UNDER OATH.

"I HAVE been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s Psoriasis, and others Leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and, in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skilful doctors, it slowly but surely extended until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in the form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the bedspo contained this letter. In the latter part of the winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started west, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit, and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. ——— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin across my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs, feet badly swollen, toe nails came off, finger nails dead and hard as bone, hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. Oh, my God! how I did suffer!

"My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house She wouldn't give up; said 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures.) I commenced by taking one tablespoonful of Resolvent three times a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura morning and evening. Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper."

HIRAM E. CARPENTER,
A. M. E. LEFFINGWELL,
Justice of the Peace.
Henderson, Jefferson co., N. Y.
Sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1880.

Cuticura remedies are for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura, a medicinal jelly, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes $1. Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25 cents. Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cents, in bars for barbers and large ornamental, 35 cents. Principal depot,

WEEKS & POTTER, BOSTON, MASS.

# CATARRH

## Sanford's Radical Cure.

A single dose instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic stops the watery charges from the nose and eyes, prevents ringing noises in the head, arrests nervous headache and subdues chills and fever. In chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul miasma, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected by this loathsome disease, destroys all traces of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of catarrh towards consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

100 Times more effectual than any other plaster or electric battery for pain and weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary organs. Partial Paralasis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weaknesses, Nervous Pains and Weakness, Malaria and Fever and Ague. Price 25 cents. Sold Everywhere.


## PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | |
|---|---|
| **FLOUR.** | |
| Minnesota extras | $5 75 @ 7 37 |
| Pennsylvania family | 6 40 @ 6 50 |
| Western | 5 00 @ 5 25 |
| Rye | 4 75 @ 5 00 |
| **GRAIN.** | |
| Wheat | 1 44 per bush. |
| Rye | 90 @ 91 per bush. |
| Corn | 60 @ 72 " " |
| Oats | 48 @ 50 " " |
| Cloverseed | 9 @ 9½ cts. per lb. |
| Timothy | 2 35 @ 2 65 |

## MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | $1.40 |
| Rye " | 90 |
| Corn, " | .75 |
| Oats " " | .45 |
| Flour per barrel | 8.00 |
| Cloverseed | 5.50 |
| Butter | .26 |
| Eggs | 25 |
| Tallow | .08 |
| Potatoes | 1.00 |
| Dried Apples | .06 |
| Hams | 14 |
| Sides & Shoulders | .10 |
| Chickens | .08 |
| Turkeys | .13 |
| Lard per pound | .14 |
| Hay per ton | 16 00 |
| Beeswax | 25 |

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the directors and stock-holders of "The Fishingcreek Improvement Company" of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, will be held at the office of C. B. Brockway, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, February 28th, 1882, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, pursuant to charter, and the transaction of other important business.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Secretary. J. H. HARMAN, President.
feb 17 2-5


# OPERA HOUSE!

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27th.

The COMEDY SUCCESS of the SEASON

—THE GREAT—

New York and Boston Success

THE IMMENSELY

FUNNY, SUCCESSFUL, FAROICAL

COMEDY

ROOMS —FOR— RENT,

OR,

How People live in Furnished Apartments

ILLUSTRATED BY THE SAME

MAGNIFICENT COMEDY COMPANY,

that made such a Tremendous Hit in *New York, Baltimore, Cleveland, Washington, Boston, Montreal, Detroit*

"YOU CANT AFFORD TO MISS IT."

Prices of Amission 35 and 50 cents

Reserved Seats to be had at Dentler's.


CITATION.

In the matter of the Estate of Margaret Fortner, a lunatic. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—To the husband and children of Margaret Fortner a lunatic, resident of Madison township, county of Columbia, and A. K. Smith guardian ad litem of Clark Fortner a minor child of said Margaret Fortner a lunatic Greeting:

At the instance of C. Kramer committee of said Margaret Fortner, a lunatic as aforesaid. You and each of you laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever are hereby cited to be and appear before the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county of Columbia, on the thirty-first day of March A. D. 1882, at nine (9) o'clock a. m., to show cause if any you have why C. Kramer, committee of Margaret Fortner lunatic aforesaid, shall not make sale of a certain tract of of land owned by said Margaret Fortner, lunatic aforesaid as set forth in the petition filed, of said C. Kramer committee as aforesaid.—Herein fail not.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell President Judge of our said court at Bloomsburg, the 14th day of February A. D. 1882.

WM. KRICKBAUM, Prothy.
feb 24-4w G. M. QUICK, Deputy.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

# REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Executor of John Kline Sr., deceased, by order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., will expose to sale by public out-cry on the premises near Numedia, in Locust township, county and State aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 18th, 1882,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of the said deceased, of, in and to the following described tract of land, situated in Locust township near the flourishing village of Numedia, bounded by land of John Snyder on the north, land of Samuel Reinbold on the east, by land of Wm. Helwig on the south, and by lands of John L. Kline and Washington Karig on the west, containing about

## 40 ACRES

of land more or less with the appurtenances on which are erected a good TWO STORIED

## FRAME HOUSE.

barn and out-buildings, a good well of lasting water at the house, a good

## APPLE ORCHARD

on the premises, and other fruit trees. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and will be sold subject to a mortgage made in the life time of decedent by him, as mortgagor to Celestial Rhoads, mortgagee, for the sum of seven hundred dollars, payable without interest, April 1st 1883. Possession will be given to the purchaser April 1st, 1882 Deed to be at the expense of purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the striking down of the property, one-third one year thereafter with interest, from April 1st, 1882, and one-third at the death of Mary Kline, the widow, with interest payable annually to said widow during her life and at her death the principal to be paid to the parties legally entitled thereto. The latter two payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, with security to be approved by the Executor for the certain payment of the same when due.

Numedia, Pa. JOHN L. KLINE
Feb. 24 ts Executor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

# REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Henry Fullmer Administrator of the estate of Abraham Force, late of Orange township, deceased, will expose to sale on the premises on

TUESDAY, MARCH 21st, 1882,

at two o'clock p. m. the following described real estate situate in Orange township, bounded as follows: On the north by land of Abraham Dildine, on the east by lands of Isaiah Kline, John Welsh and Hartman heirs, on the south by land of Jesse Brumstetar and on the west by lands of Michael Sidler and James Eves, containing

## EIGHTY-TWO ACRES

and EIGHTY-EIGHT PERCHES more or less, whereon are erected a Small Log House, also a good

## A GOOD BANK BARN

and out-houses, also a GOOD SPRING OF WATER on the premises and a thrifty

## YOUNG ORCHARD.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three fourths in one year after confirmation nisi with interest from that date.

A. C. & HERVEY E. SMITH, HENRY FULLMER,
feb 24-3w Attorneys. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

## Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of John Sands, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Friday, March 10th, 1882,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate, situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded by Green creek and lands of A. H. Kitchen, the heirs of John Reese, deceased Jacob Gernard, Samuel Albertson and others, and containing

## 78 ACRES,

and Sixty-six perches, more or less, on which are erected a

LARGE 3 STORY FULLING MILL,

In good running order, a

NEW FRAME HOUSE; BARN, as good as new; and all necessary out-buildings; water at the house, and Green creek runs along the edge of the farm and supplies the mill with water, a young Orchard, of choice fruit on the place.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation nisi, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

feb 10-ts D. R. SLOAN, Executor, Orangeville, Pa.


CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm.

Effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure catarrh, hay fever, &c. Unequaled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. On receipt of fifty cents will mail a package. For sale by all druggists.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Oswego, N. Y.

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy.

DR. J. B. SIMPSON'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine is a positive cure for overwork of body or brain or excess of any kind, such as weakness and all diseases resulting from Nervous Debility, Irritability, Mental Anxiety, Languor, Loss of Memory, Premature old age and diseases that lead to consumption, Insanity & an early grave or both. No matter how shattered the system may be from excesses of any kind, a short course of this medicine will restore the lost functions and procure health and happiness where before was despondency and gloom. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Will be sent by mail on receipt of money. Address all orders, J. B. SIMPSON'S MEDICINE CO. Nos. 104 and 106 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

feb 24 2-6t-ly


AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Catharine Shoemaker, deceased. } Orphans' Court of Columbia County

And now February 11th, 1882, on motion of C. G. Barkley Esq., attorney for Seth Shoemaker one of the heirs of said deceased, Samuel Knorr Esq., is appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator as shown by the first and final account to and among the parties entitled thereto.

BY THE COURT.

Certified from the records this 18th day of February 1882

WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

In pursuance of the above, the undersigned Auditor will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, March 25th, 1882, at ten o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested should appear and present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

S. KNORR, Auditor.
Jan. 5-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ADAM KELLER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute the fund in the hands of the executors as shown by their third account will perform the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday March 21st 1882, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are requested to present them or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN M. CLARK, Auditor.
feb 24-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM VERRY, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the admr. of the estate of Wm. Verry, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased, as appears by his first and final account, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of E. R. & R. Little in Bloomsburg, Wednesday, March 22nd 1882, at 10 a. m. where parties having claims on said estate will appear and prove the same or be debarred from receiving any share thereof.

A. E CHAPIN, Auditor.
feb 24-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOSHUA RHINE, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance of the fund in the hands of the administrator of the estate of said deceased to and among parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, March 18th, 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in said fund must attend or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Auditor.
feb 17 4-w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Columbia County, S. S.

Among the records and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of said county, in the matter of the account of Samuel Lindsay, Esq., administrator of the estate of Joseph Lindsay, deceased, late of Sugarloaf township, in said county, deceased, and

# The Columbian.

**BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 24, '82.**


### PUBLIC SALES.

John Dietterich will sell personal property in Espy on Thursday, March 9th.

Henry Fullmer, administrator of the estate of Abraham Force, deceased, will sell real estate in Orange township, on Tuesday March 21st at 2 p. m.

J. C. and Obadiah Yocum, administrators of Elijah Yocum deceased, will sell personal property in Locust township on March 17th and 18th.

D. K. Sloan, executor of John Sands, deceased, will sell real estate and personal property on the premises in Greenwood township on Friday, March 10th at 10 a. m. See advertisement.

John Zaner will sell personal property on his premises in Fishing creek township on Thursday March 2nd.

Turner Eyer will sell personal property at Eyersgrove on March 6th.

Peter S. Karshner administrator of John Ballor deceased will sell real estate in Montour township on Friday, March 10th.

William Mostellar, administrator of George Breece deceased, will sell real estate in Madison township on Saturday March 11th.

John L. Kline, executor of John Kline Sr. will sell real estate in Locust township on Saturday March 18th. See advertisement.

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H. L. Dieffenbach has retired from the editorship of the *Clinton Democrat*.

To clean mica in coal stoves, wash it with vinegar.

FOR SALE.—Two good mares. Apply to W. C. McKinney.

D. H. B. Brower is about to start a new republican newspaper at Danville.

Lent has come, and codfish balls have taken the place of dancing parties.

The banks and schools were closed on Wednesday.

The Hess—Savage case was from Jackson township, not Sugarloaf, as stated last week.

FOR SALE—A Good two horse wagon. Apply to James Commons.

Frank R. Thornton died at Danville on Wednesday morning at half past twelve.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church meets at Lock Haven, March 15, Bishop Hurst presiding.

George Scoville Esq., Guiteau's counsel, lectured at Williamsport last Friday evening. His subject was "Modern Politics."

Lewisburg has six newspapers now, and there is talk of starting the seventh—a Stalwart Republican organ.

The illustrated sermons at the Presbyterian Church will be resumed next Sunday evening.

The Philologian Society has purchased a fine organ of J. Saltzer, and placed it in their hall at the Normal School.

We shall send another box of books to the binder next week. Those having books to be bound will please send them in by Wednesday.

Miss Julia A. Hunt and the "Florinel" troupe were greeted by a fair audience at the Opera House last Friday night. This is one of the best plays that has been given here.

LOST.—Between Bloomsburg and Light Street, on Friday evening, a Bangle Bracelet containing five gold dollars. A reward will be given if brought to this office.

W. H. Smith, late proprietor of the Milton *Argus* writes the *Gazette & Bulletin* that his family is now free from small pox. He lost two children by this disease.

Hon. R. P. Allen, of Williamsport, a graduate and trustee of Lafayette College, will deliver the annual oration at the summer commencement.

Mrs. Clark Christman died on last Thursday morning, February 16th, after an illness of several months. Her maiden name was Zeigler, and she was one of the sisters of Mrs. Samuel Shaffer in this place.

A commission appointed to erect a monument over the grave of Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1808 to 1817, will receive plans and proposals for the monument, at Selinsgrove, until April 1st.

By enclosing a three-cent stamp to Foster, Milburn & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., our readers can secure, free, a set of their fine lithograph picture cards, which are an ornament to any household.

Snow on Sunday, rain on Monday, and Tuesday, winding up with a hail storm on Tuesday afternoon, was the programme of the weather for the first of this week. We do not remember hearing Veanor say anything about this.

"Rooms to Rent" is on the boards for Monday evening, the 27th. It is said to be a very amusing play, and the company that presents it has received complimentary notices from the press wherever they have stopped.

Death to rats, roaches and ants; Parsons EXTERMINATOR. Barns, granaries and households cleared in a single night. No fear of bad smells. Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. Sold everywhere.

The Philologian Literary Society will give a dramatic entertainment at the Normal Hall, this Friday evening, at which time the play of "Bread on the waters" will be produced. Admission 25 cents, children under 12 years, 15 cents. The exercises will begin at eight o'clock.

The prisoner, Fink, taken to the penitentiary last week, was inspected by Pinkerton's men on his arrival at Philadelphia, but was not positively identified as one of the McKeesport murderers. As he will be in safe keeping for some time the officers can work up his case at their leisure.

A drunken loafer at the Opera House last Friday night greatly annoyed the audience by his conduct, and was notified by the Chief of Police to keep quiet. We have the assurance of the managers that the next man who disturbs an entertainment will be removed from the hall forthwith.

Don't be deceived by so-called traveling opticians. There is no such thing as traveling opticians; they are a set of ignorant fellows that charge $4 for glasses not really worth 50 cents. You will only find opticians in cities. You had better go to a reliable dealer who warrants every pair and is always to be found at his store, whereas peddlers cheat you and they are gone.

The usefulness of the daily newspaper appears to be without limit. In New Haven, Connecticut, the other day, a druggist, by mistake, gave an unknown woman poison in putting up a prescription. He discovered his error after his customer had left the store, but he was unable to overtake her. If she swallowed the dose death was the inevitable result, and in desperation the druggist advertised the danger in the local paper. Fortunately the woman was a newspaper reader—she saw the advertisement and escaped an awful death.

An exchange says, "Man's average life is 33 years. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will always live.

Some of our citizens have suffered considerable inconvenience from water in their cellars during the recent wet weather. Long pumps have been in demand.

Services at St. Paul's church during Lent will be held as follows: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons at 4.15. Wednesday and Friday mornings at 10. Wednesday evening until April 1st, at 7.

The fire in the No. 1 slope of the Susquehanna Coal Mining Company at Nanticoke is under control and soon will be entirely out. A large number of men who have desperately fought the fire have had their faces and hands burned.

The election passed off very quietly. The town vote was very light, being only 496. Last year it was 652, and at last fall's election it was 624. At the Presidential election in 1880 it was 841. But little more than half of the voters attended the polls last Tuesday.

Rev. W. W. Evans gave a magic lantern exhibition at his residence on Tuesday evening, to a select audience. The views included many scenes of interest in Europe. The proceeds were for the benefit of the M. E. Sunday school.

[Logansport, (Ind.) Daily Journal.]

I sell more of St. Jacobs Oil remarked Mr. D. E. Pryor, 112 E. Broadway, to our reporter, than of any other article of its kind, and I consider it the best liniment in use. It has to my own knowledge cured severe cases of rheumatism in this community.

Ira, youngest son of George W. and Mary A. Sterner, died of membranous croup on Saturday morning last, aged one year, eleven months and twenty-four days. He was taken sick on the Thursday preceeding. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon. There has been quite a number of deaths among the children from this disease this winter.

BOARDERS WANTED.—Students and others who wish a quiet and comfortable boarding place on or after April 1st, 1882, can procure such a place by making application to the undersigned either by letter or person. Location south corner of Third and Railroad Streets, Address,

feb 24 -3t WM. BEERS.

Friends of dead soldiers of the late war will be interested to learn that if the proper information is furnished to George A. Eckert Department of Internal affairs, Harrisburg, they will see that headstones are furnished free of charge to mark their graves. The government regulations require the date of birth and death and age as near as can be given.

"Rooms for Rent, is founded upon occurrences which may be imagined to take place in a house where furnished rooms are rented, and the situations are ludicrous in the extreme. The awkward predicaments in which the principal characters are continually becoming involved created roars of laughter last night, and will make the comedy a popular success."—*N. Y. Times, Aug.* 16.

The *Echo* says: The business men of Bloomsburg want a free bridge across the Susquehanna at that place built at the county's expense. Isn't this a first-class exhibition of check? The editor of the *Echo* certainly ought to be able to distinguish check from progress. It is not the business men of Bloomsburg alone that want a free bridge. Most everybody favors it except the stockholders in the Berwick and Catawissa bridges

Of the ex-Governors of Pennsylvania only three are living. Ex-Governor Pollock was elected in 1854 over Governor Bigler, and he is now Naval Officer at Philadelphia. Ex-Governor Curtin was elected over Henry D. Foster in 1860, re-elected over Judge Woodward in 1863, and is now in Congress. Ex-Governor Hartranft was elected in 1872 over ex-Senator Buckalew, re-elected in 1875 over Judge Pershing, and is now Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

A miserable specimen of humanity was in town last week asking for charity from house to house. He had a pack on his back, and one hand was tied up in a bundle of rags, and was supposed to be crippled. He was observed to use it, however, when he thought no one was looking. His unceremonious manner of walking into houses alarmed several ladies into whose presence he ushered himself unannounced and demanded money. Such vagrants ought not to be tolerated.

Assurance is a good quality to possess sometimes, but it strikes us that the agents who travel about the country making contracts with newspapers for the publication of patent medicine advertisements are supplied with more brass in their countenances than the law requires. They expect to secure the very best positions in the paper, for which they are willing to pay about the price of an inch for a quarter column. If editors generally would insist on reasonable pay for this class of advertising, it would soon dispose of the cheap concerns, and legitimate manufacturers whose remedies possess merit would be willing to pay much better prices.

The *Railway Age* prints a table of new construction in 1881 which foots up to 8,242 miles, and that Journal says: "Allowing for returns yet to be received, we believe it safe to estimate that the track laid in the United States in 1881 will prove to have been very little if any less than 10,000 miles." Even should that stupendous figure be not attained, and the full statistics carry it to 9,500 miles, the record of 1881 goes far beyond that ever before made in this country, which has always been pre-eminent for railroad building. Even in the wildest times of the railroad mania in 1871, only 7,379 miles were added to our mileage.

The following truthful article we clip from the Williamsport *Sun & Bulletin*: "It is usually the agents of the very cheapest kind of shows that have most to say about furnishing "dead head" tickets as they call them. The advance agent of any of the traveling entertainments will call in at the office of a paper like this and leave half a dozen "complimentaries," asking in return a number of notices, the money value of which is worth ten times the price of the tickets. On an average we pay in locals about three dollars per ticket, and therefore when we hear some sapheaded agent of the company, wearing a diamond pin, talking about furnishing 'dead head' tickets for the press we feel very much like pulling his nose for him.

J. W. Raeder, the book binder, has been compelled to enlarge his premises to secure sufficient accommodations for performing the work that is coming in. He will occupy the entire floor at 110 and 112 West Market street and workmen are now making the necessary alterations. When they are completed Mr. Raeder will put in the best ruling and paging machines and press that can be purchased. He will employ first-class workmen and nothing but the best of work will be turned out. His motto will be promptness and he will make to order blank books suitable for bankers, coal operators, insurance agents, merchants and county officers. He will leave for the cities in a few days to purchase machinery and stock.—*Wilkes-Barre Record.*

Mr. Raeder does all of our binding and we know that he does excellent work. Orders for binding received at this office at Raeder's prices.

Many persons iron towels, fold them, and place away before they are thoroughly dry. This is an error, and sometimes leads to results not expected. In this damp condition there is a mould which forms on them called "podium," one variety of which causes a skin disease known as ring-worm.

We have just learned the particulars of an occurrence, last week, that reflects no credit upon a young man who has hitherto borne a good reputation. He resides in Briarcreek, and was engaged to be married to an estimable young lady and Thursday was named as the wedding day. At that time the guests assembled, the clergyman was present and the fair bride, arrayed in fitting garb, awaited the bridegroom. He did not appear, and after some time had passed, a messenger was sent to his residence. There it was learned that he had started for Tennessee that very morning, without a word to the girl who was to have been his wife, or to any of his friends. Criticism can hardly be too severe for such base conduct.

### Personal.

Arthur A. Clark and Clarence Fitzpatrick attended the ball at Drifton last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Chamberlin of Plymouth were in town this week visiting relatives.

Mrs. Sallie Shriver now living in Minnesota, is the guest of Mrs. Tubbs.

Thomas Abbott of Colorado is in town visiting relatives. He will spend several weeks in this section.

Mr. George Bertsch of Mauch Chunk returned home last Monday after spending several days in town with friends.

Miss Sallie Shoch of Selinsgrove is the guest of Miss Eliza Kuhn.

Amos Buckalew has been confined to the house the past week by sickness.

### Cigar Making Machine.

Mr. F. P. Hart, of Lititz, formerly of the Lancaster *Examiner*, now of the internal revenue department, has received letters patent for an ingenious cigar making machine. The leaf and filling are laid upon a plate and with one motion like that of a kraut-cutter a roller is passed over them and the cigar is made, a lateral knife clips the ends as the cigar is made. It then drops into a mould, twenty of which are in a sliding box under the machine to receive them as rapidly as made. With one motion the machine does the work now requiring five or six manual movements, and the inventor claims that one operator and a boy or girl to carry off the moulds will do the work of five cigar manufacturers. Castings are now being made to put the machines into market. If they are as practicable as the model promises they will revolutionize the trade and make cigars so cheap that the whole family can afford to indulge in the weed.

### The Sea Serpent again visits Long Branch.

The sea serpent has again made his first annual appearance this year at Long Branch. While Frank M. Taylor and several other well-known residents, whose names are not given, were strolling by the iron pier one evening about six o'clock a monster about forty feet long rose above the water. The peculiarity about this serpent was the head. It had horns about four feet high and about six feet apart. Its mouth was of the same alarming dimensions. Mr. Taylor and the well-known residents declare that these were the first "horns" that they had seen during the day. The eyes were peaceful and had a sad, far-away look. Its color is slightly green, and shone with a phosphorescent light. Mr. Taylor and the other well-known residents became very much alarmed and ran up the beach. At last, after gazing round for five minutes, the alleged monster sank slowly and disappeared. The iron pier is still standing.


If the lady who reads this card when in want of Spool Cotton will ask for the

"O. N. T."

she will obtain the very best thread made. Ask for Clark's "O. N. T." Cotton and see that you get it.

For sale by all leading dealers.

feb 3 6-m


### Buckhorn Notes.

Mr. F. P. Harris of Philadelphia is spending a few days in this place.

Flora a bright little daughter of William and Anna Hutchings, died on Monday after an illness of but one night.

Mr. A. B. Vanliew, our popular merchant has already made preparations for repairing the old Shoemaker store, where he intends carrying on business in the near future.

The meeting is still in progress in the Lutheran Church.

Mr. F. B. Hartman and wife spent a few days recently with their brother-in-law, J. E. Keifer in Hughesville. Jake is running one of the largest and best mills in this section of the state, is doing a large trade, and knows how to entertain his friends.

In reply to "A Granger," would only say, but two statements were made concerning Mr. Samuel Old, that both were correct "A Granger" admits. No reflections of poverty were cast or intended, and when we need assistance to write a few items from this vicinity, or advice upon the same we will let you know.

### Vote in Town

The following is the vote of our late town election held Tuesday, February 21st, 1882. There were only 496 votes polled, about one-half of the full vote.

PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

| | EAST | WEST | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. A Herring, | 207 | 112 | 319 |
| Eli Knorr, | 81 | 95 | 176 |
| John Lockard, | | 1 | 1 |

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. B. Sterling, | 426 | 254 | 680 |
| Wm. Rabb, | 435 | 258 | 693 |
| George Hassert, | 460 | 229 | 689 |
| Levi Waller, | 148 | 173 | 321 |
| L. W. Hartman, | 124 | 152 | 276 |
| W. S. Moyer, | 144 | 178 | 322 |

CONSTABLE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. C. Woodward, | 322 | 287 | 609 |
| R. Harris, | 219 | 102 | 321 |
| D. Laycock, | 26 | 29 | 55 |

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peter Jones, | 401 | 186 | 587 |
| O. T. Wilson, | 169 | 218 | 387 |

ASSESSOR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thos. Webb, | 219 | 121 | 340 |
| L. B. Rupert, | 217 | 136 | 353 |
| W. H. Yetter, | 134 | 159 | 293 |

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. K. Ever, | 328 | 274 | 602 |
| Harry Fornwald, | 245 | 139 | 384 |

JUDGE OF ELECTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H Rosenstock, | 212 | | |
| Caleb Barton, | 66 | | |
| E. B. Bidleman, | | 81 | |
| Stephen Knorr, | | 119 | |

INSPECTORS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. Girton, | 210 | | |
| John Penman, | 72 | | |
| K. C. Ent, | | 80 | |
| J. K. Girton. | | 126 | |


### On Thirty Days Trial.

We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Michigan.

Oct. 28, '81-1y


### Another Step Toward Completion.

The contract for putting down the track of the N. & W. B. Ry. has been given to the Messrs. Collins, and active operations in this direction will soon be commenced. Under the old arrangement it was the intention of the New Jersey Central to lay the track, but since the road has passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a change has been made. The rails are being put in readiness for shipment and as soon as the bridge at Catawissa is finished, which will require about four weeks' time, the construction train will be put on. A connection has already been made with the D. H. & W. at Catawissa, from which place the train will be run. A force of workmen will be sent on in advance of the track-layers to give the finishing touches to the road bed. These men will occupy the shanties which have been left standing at regular intervals along the line. Mr. Collins says that the Pennsylvania company desires the speedy completion of the road and are leaving nothing undone to secure this end.—*Shickshinny Echo.*

### Berwick Notes.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, Tuesday there was a large vote polled, owing to the large number of aspirants for office and the energetic work of their friends. The following is a list of officers elect:

Chief Burgess, H. C. Burgess; Assistant Burgess, Wm. Bayler; Justice of Peace; G. A. Buckingham; School Directors, B. F. Crispin, Jr. H. L. Freas, S. L. McBride; Constable, John Jacoby; High Constable, Lyman Fowler; Overseers of Poor, O. H. P. Kitchen, Levi Kurtz; Assessor, W. B. Hartman; Assistant Assessors, C. B. Jackson, H. R. Bower; Judge of Election, Wm. Jarrard; Inspectors, Michael Thornton, Wm. Bredbender; Town Council, G. L. Reagan, David Baucher, S. C. Jayne, J. H. Brittain, Wm. Fenstermaker, Eli Sherwood.

Nothing has yet been heard of Messrs Tuttle and Mendenhall, insurance agents who disappeared some time since, without formally saying "good-bye" to their creditors. Wm. Knorr is anxious to have an interview with them.


### A Journal for Mechanics!

The publishers of the "MECHANICAL NEWS," an illustrated, practical mechanical Journal, for eleven years published at Springfield, Ohio, have decided to remove their Paper to their Eastern Office, No. 110 Liberty Street, New York, on or about the 1st of March. The "MECHANICAL NEWS" is one of the best Journals of its class published, and it is the intention of the Proprietors to still further improve it. In order to do this economically, and in the best possible manner, they find that it is essential to remove the same to the metropolis of the United States, where they can make the paper first-class in every respect. The "News" is a handsome sixteen page Journal, printed on fine paper, with engravings of the latest mechanical devices, and subjects that cannot fail to interest every reader. They propose not only to make it popular with the artisan, but a welcome visitor to every mechanic's household. The Publishers send a specimen copy and Premium List free on application. Their subscription price is very low, only One Dollar per year, and a useful premium included.


### Almost a Panic

On Thursday night the Milton Opera House was literally packed with people, to witness Baird's famous minstrels. All went well until the overture was about half over when the Chief Burgess of Milton came in and announced in an exciting tone of voice, "The building is giving way!" The panic can better be imagined than described. Gentlemen turned pale, children screamed and ladies rushed frantically for the door. It was in vain that the stage manager tried to quiet the crowd, but they lost all presence of mind and were getting down stairs as fast as possible. It so happened that the builder of the building was in the room, who rose and said: "Ladies and gentlemen it is impossible for this building to give way as there are two 13 inch brick walls running the entire length and it cannot give in the least." This pacified the remaining portion of the audience, and the performance began again and was gone through with without any further interruption. The building was then examined and found in a very bad condition, with a large crack running from the floor to the ceiling, the stairway was very much shaken, and in fact the building had been slowly giving way, and but for the timely warning Milton would again have met with a terrible calamity.—*Argus.*

### A Stolen Watch.

M. W. McHenry, a sober and industrious young farmer from Stillwater, Columbia county, came to Market with a load of shoats Tuesday. He put up his team for the night at Rosenstock's Hotel, West Hazleton, and after supper, being very tired, he fell asleep in his chair in the bar room. While he slumbered peacefully the notorious Lew. Zell came into the bar room, and as there was at the time no one present except the bartender and hostler, Lew. stepped softly up to McHenry and relieved him of his watch, after which he immediately left the hotel. The hostler had observed the theft, and as soon as Lew left he aroused McHenry and told him that his watch was gone. Landlord Rosenstock accompanied the hostler and McHenry to the office of Squire Jones, where a warrant was issued for the arrest of Zell. Constable Lynch then came to town and found the man at home, but when the warrant was read he stoutly denied the charge of stealing the watch. Constable Lynch, however, was not to be fooled, and on searching Lew's trunk the watch was recovered. The latter was then taken before Squire Jones, who after hearing the evidence placed the accused under bail for his appearance at court.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

### White Ties for the Million.

The manufacture of white muslin neckties for men's wear in large quantities is an industry of recent growth in New York, and is confined to that city. Three years ago these ties were made in shops where colored ties and scarfs are manufactured.

"The demand for a neat, new, white muslin necktie every summer morning, or twice a day sometimes," said a wholesale manufacturer "led to the branching out of the white necktie trade as a separate industry, and now the manufacturers are having more orders for ties than they can fill. Millions of them are sent out from the four manufacturing firms in this city. One of the two largest firms is in Lispenard street and the other is in Wooster.

"Everywhere these ties have been sent they root others out of the market. Those which we send are cheaper than can be made by the old style. The old price for a dozen lawn neckties fit to be worn was a dollar. Now these are sold for $1.50 a gross.

The material is a so-called Victoria lawn, or a muslin from the Manitawny Manufacturing Company or the Middlesex Bleaching Company. The manufactories are in Providence and Fall River, and their muslins are so well protected by high duties on the imported material that large quantities can be sold cheap to manufactures of the ties.

"The price of a gross of white ties is according to quality, from $1.50 to $21. Those of higher price are embroidered on the ends with flowers, dots, or fancy designs, according to changes in the fashion, and they are packed in glass-topped boxes destined for some country dealer's show case."

### A New Oil Territory.

The *Sullivan Review* has the following: "A few months ago a stock company was formed for the purpose of putting down two test wells on the Mehoopany creek, near the point where Bradford, Wyoming and Sullivan counties meet. Some three or four months ago operations were begun, and the boring commenced at a place about two miles above the village of Lovelton, near the base of what is known as Tyler mountain. The work has been progressing as rapidly as possible during this time, and last Wednesday, at a depth of 1,650 feet, petroleum was struck. As might be expected the stock has gone up amazingly, and considerable excitement prevails. Other wells will at once be put down, and should the existence of oil in abundance be proven, it will not be surprising if the hills in this vicinity are covered with derricks in a few years."

### Home for Injured Miners.

A meeting of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of a hospital for injured miners at Ashland, Schuylkill county, was held last week at the Jones house, Harrisburg. There were present President D. A. Beckley, of Bloomsburg; Secretary John T. Shoener, of Orwigsburg; J. H. James, Ashland; George E. Bast, Schuylkill Haven; William James, Minersville; John W. Morgan, Schuylkill county; Gen. William Lily, Mauch Chunk; Jacob R. Eby, Harrisburg; H. Alricks, jr., the architect, and W. F. Patterson, the contractor. Dr. Diller Luther, of the State board of charities, was also present. Mr. Alricks presented his final report, giving a description of the building and detailing the satisfactory progress that had been made. The report was unanimously adopted. The building will be finished next week and Mr. Alricks was authorized to appoint a person to take charge of it until it is finally turned over to the trustees to be appointed by the governor, and also to purchase furniture for the building. The funds at present in the hands of the commission will permit of the almost complete furnishing of the hospital, and it will not be long before it will be ready for the reception of patients. The commission adjourned to meet at Philadelphia on March 2d.

### Millin Items.

John Huffnagle has been lying ill for about three weeks from a cold settling on his lungs.

The saw mills which are numerous in this place, have been unusually busy since the late rains as water has been plenty. The timber is being worked into car, railroad and building lumber.

John Brown Jr. of this place, who for the past few months has been living at Colorado Springs, Col. made his returning appearance on our streets a short time ago. John is looking well.

The mail on Tuesday 14th inst. was unusually large. Some persons seemed pleased with the news, while others rather frowned at the ferocious looking portraits.

The store room of Eckrote & Snyder is undergoing repairs and will in a few days look better than ever.

There was quite a small-pox scare in town on Tuesday, created by some of the hands who were working at Berwick, coming home, because the small-pox broke out in the same house where a number of them were boarding. We hope it will not break out here.

Considerable damage was done to many farmers, by the late rains washing deep ditches in the grain fields.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD PAPER.—The Louisville *Courier Journal* has the following sensible remarks about conducting a newspaper: "Some people estimate the ability of a newspaper and the talents of its editor by the quantity of its original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily a column of words—words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow on one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and the command of his language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the fact that a good editor is better known by his selections than by anything else; and that we know is half of the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labor understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper. Its tone, its uniform consistent course, aims, manliness, dignity and its prosperity. To preserve them as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find time to write at all."

### Court Proceedings

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

William Shelthammer vs. M. Grover's administrator's, verdict for plaintiff for $770.05.

W. G. Yetter executors vs. William Yeager. Nonsuit taken.

Petition of Jesse Fisher for change of name presented and filed.

Petition of Lillie Lamon for citation to guardian to file an account 30 days before next term filed, and citation awarded.

Petition for county bridge over the Susquehanna River at Bloomsburg, presented; A. B. Stewart, Moses Schlicher and John Hartman appointed viewers.

D. K. Sloan, Matthew Patterson, Abner Welsh, A. B. Herring, Wm. Long, and Jonathan Poust, appointed inspectors to view the workmanship of a county bridge over Greencreek.

Peter Swank, John Herner, Jacob Yeager, Henry Reinbold, Elias George, and Jacob Arthur appointed inspectors to view the workmanship of a county bridge in Locust near A. M. Johnson's.

A. E. Chapin appointed auditor to distribute funds in the estate of William Verry, deceased.

Petition for review in the estate of Jacob Bomboy deceased, filed.

C. W. Miller appointed auditor to distribute funds in the estate of Jared Harrison, deceased

Sale ordered in estate of Catharine Gall.

The Sheriff acknowledged the following deeds:

To Wm. Hartman, lot in Buckhorn for $395 sold as the property of M. G. Shoemaker.

H. Reece, lot in Buckhorn for $225, sold as property of M. G. Shoemaker.

H. Reece, lot in Buckhorn for $500, sold as the property of M. G. Shoemaker.

W. Ohl, lot in Buckhorn for $45, sold as the property of M. G. & W. H. Shoemaker.

M. G. Hughes, lot in Catawissa for $600, sold as the property of W. E. John.

Almira Johnson, lot in Greenwood $30, sold as the property of G. W. Hoffman.

Martha Adams, lot in Orange $1320, sold as the property of J. O Henrie.

E. W. Wynkoop, lot in Bloom $1500, sold as the property of A. M. Rupert.

John Mowry, Samuel Houck and Joseph Levan appointed viewers of a road in Locust near Henry Apple's.

Petition filed for sale of real estate of Margaret Fortner, a lunatic.

J. F. Derr, George Hurleman and S. W. McHenry appointed viewers of a road in Madison and Pine near M. E. Master's.

Rohr McHenry, Hiram Everett and George Knouse appointed viewers for a road in Jackson and Sugarloaf near M. Neyhard's.

E. R. Ikeler appointed auditor to distribute funds in estate of Frederick Shaffer, deceased.

C. C. Peacock appointed auditor to distribute funds in estate of Jonas Fetterman, deceased.

Adjourned until March 31st at 9 a. m.

A horse belonging to Commissioner Reichart was tied at the Rupert paint Mill on Tuesday afternoon, and becoming frightened, broke its fastenings, and ran to town where it turned up the court house alley and was stopped at Buckalews' livery. The wagon was badly broken, but the horse sustained no injuries.


The great superiority of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP over all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 cents.

Nov. 4, '81-6m


## Deaths.

STERNER—In Bloomsburg on Saturday morning Feb. 18th., Ira, youngest son of G. W. and Mary A. Sterner, aged 1 year 11 mos. 24 days.

A bud too sweet for us to keep,
Blooms in paradise above,
For Heavenly Angels to erect
With an everlasting love.

STYER—In West Hemlock on the 14th inst, Ezra Styer aged 46 years and 10 months.


## Business Notices.

L. T. Sharpless will positively close out his entire stock before the middle of March to suit the business. Call early if you want to secure the best bargains.

Great Bargains are to be had at C. W. Low's store at Orangeville Pa., as he is selling out his entire stock of goods at cost, as he has rented his store to Lilley & Sleppy and gives them possession the first of April. feb 17-tf

Pianos, organs, and all wood musical instruments, cleaned, tuned, and repaired. New hairs put on bows. T. Metherell, Bloomsburg.

New muslins, calicoes and ginghams at Lutz & Sloan's.

4000 yards spring calico at I. W. Hartman's (no cheap stuff.)

Lutz & Sloan have the best and cheapest lot of towels and table linens they ever offered.

Parties desiring corn at wholesale prices can get it in 25 bushel lots and upwards, of W. C. Richart, Bloomsburg. feb 3 4-w*

Bring your samples of black silk and be convinced that Lutz & Sloan will sell you silks as cheap as you can get them anywhere in the state.

Only think! 40 pieces of ginghams in one store at I. W. Hartman's.

TROUBLE SAVED.

It is a remarkable fact that THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL is as good for internal as external use. For diseases of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds, and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand.

New black cashmeres and other dress goods at Lutz & Sloan's.

The Election over, Now for the New Spring goods at I. W. Hartman's.

Want Prime Cloverseed and 500 bushels of Potatoes at Silas Young's, Light Street. Feb. 24 4-w

I. W. Hartman always keeps his Grocery Department well stocked with fresh goods.

A HIVE OF BEES.

Burdock Blood Bitters Bring Back health, when the Body is Badly disordered By Impure Blood. Biliousness, Indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia and other Bad disorders cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. Price $1.00.

Easter and Birthday cards by the hundred in I. W. Hartman's book department. Call and see them.

## Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shop whiskey beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For dizziness, rush of blood to the head, tending to apoplexy, dyspepsia, fever and ague, dropsy, pimples and blotches, scrofulous humors and sores, tetter, ring worm, white swelling, erysipelas, sore eyes and for young men suffering from weakness or debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of Root Bitters for dyspepsia, dizziness weakness, and kidney disease, and they did me more good than the doctors, and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine one of the greatest of blessings.

MRS. M. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

Sold by all druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.

*HENRY & CO., sole Prop'rs*
*62 Vesey St. New York.*

## PILES! PILES! PILES!

**A Sure Cure Found at Last!**

**No One Need Suffer!**

A sure cure for blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William, (an Indian remedy,) called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed,) acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for piles &c., and for nothing else.

Read what Hon. J. M. Coffinberry of Cleveland says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave me such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment.

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, $1.00.

**HENRY & CO., Pr'rs,**
62 Vesey St., New York.

## SKIN DISEASES CURED

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic, pimples, black heads or grubs, blotches and eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures itch, barber's itch, salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, scald head, chapped hands, sore nipples, sore lips, old obstinate ulcers and sores, &c.

SKIN DISEASE.

F. Drake, Esq., Cleveland, O., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment and was cured by a few applications.

☞ The first and only positive cure for skin diseases ever discovered.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.
HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'rs,
62 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

For blind, bleeding, itching or ulcerated piles DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN PILE OINTMENT is a sure cure. Price $1.00 by mail. For sale by all Druggists.

HENDERSHOT'S PHARMACY

A good, reliable pocket knife is what every gentleman should possess. We have about 75 patterns, ranging in price from 10 cents to $2.50 each.

—c—

There are some things it pays to buy only the best. The celebrated combination Razor Strop and Hone which we offer is the article; price 50 cts. It can not be excelled.

—o—

I am but a stranger here! Jersey is my home. While I stay I shall use Warren's Evaporated Vegetables. 25 ct. package makes 12 quarts of delicious soup.

—o—

PINK EYE DISTEMPER.—This fatal disease of Horses may be prevented and cured by the free use of Hendershott's German Cattle Powder; it cleanses the system; enriches the blood and puts your horse in a healthy condition. Large package, 25 cts. or 5 for $1.00.

—o—

Well, it's mighty hard to cough and strain so dreadfully! I really do believe I shall cough up my boots, if I don't get relief!—Why be so distressed, when Dr. Von Zotta's Homeopathic Pectoral will cure you and restore you to health and happiness. 25 cent and $1.00 bottles.

—o—

Now is your chance, and our store is the place to purchase anything and everything in the line of drugs, medicines or druggists sundries. Reasonable prices and good goods are our arguments, and in asking for your trade, we promise to make every assertion good, to misrepresent nothing and give you full value for your dollar, each and every time.

## PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE

## Farming Land!

The undersigned offers at private sale the farm situated on the road from Bloomsburg to Berwick, at the lower end of Espy. Containing about

**70 ACRES,**

more or less, all under cultivation. There is a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE

LARGE BARN, sheds and all the necessary out buildings on the premises, all in good repair. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

JOHN SHUMAN,
Espy.

feb 3 1-m

## Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE

## Real Estate!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of George Breece late of Madison township, said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock p. m., on

SATURDAY, MARCH 11th, 1882.

All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded by lands of William Mastellar, H. W. McReynolds, Cyrus Reichart, Jacob Zeisloft and others containing,

**160 ACRES**

of land more or less, with the appurtenances, whereon is erected a large new

## Dwelling House,

BANK BARN, Good Out-Buildings. The farm is well watered and has an

**APPLE ORCHARD,**

and fruit trees of all kinds. Sale will be subject to a dower of $184.50 in favor of

### The Advancement of Agriculture.

Formerly, even here in Eastern Pennsylvania, farmers confined their operations to the little capital they may have possessed at the start, and therefore depended for any increase of business upon any little profits they might obtain. These profits, however, were generally not put to any active account until a sum was raised to add more land, and in the meantime lying idle, drawing no interest. Latterly this has not been the case. The farmer is getting to be as wideawake as the merchant, and opens an account with the nearest bank or saving fund, where he can either obtain loans to prosecute his business more successfully, or draw interest until the money he has accumulated can be used with success.

In the West and South the want of banking capital has been severely felt in both agriculture and commerce; but this is steadily being improved so that in time to come the want of money accommodation will not be so pressing. Especially is this want the case for such crops as grain, cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, provisions and live-stock. From the prices paid for cash loans in the West, it is evident that capital is active in private hands. But it seems that the demands for money in such regions are excessive because nearly everybody there has views in advance of means.

That in a country like ours, so vast and diversified in its interests and resources, there can ever be for a century to come anything else than just such a demand, we are inclined to doubt. It is true that American capital has made wonderful strides. And yet in prosperous times capital is nowhere in excess. When we look at the immense development of Western agriculture, and to the fact that the crops of that region far exceed those of the East, and that the rural wealth of such states as Ohio and Illinois rivals that of Pennsylvania, we begin to feel some surprise at the complaint of an inadequate supply of capital for agriculture.

The true remedy would seem to be the one found so effectual in New England and New York, where the savings banks hold some five hundred millions of dollars of deposits and where the loans are correspondingly great. There is no scarcity of money in such states, because the whole people understand the uses of money and how to create capital and to render it active and useful. The people of the West have wisely endeavored to help themselves by establishing manufactures, mining and railroads, and into these channels rather than into commerce have they put their surplus capital. The savings banks ought to come next in order to accumulate and render active and useful the savings and earnings of the masses.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

### Hatch Your Chicks Early.

Chickens that come into market about April bring the best prices, often remunerating the poulterer more at an early age than when allowed to mature. When the weight is about one pound, and they are the first of the season, the price sometimes reaches $1. At such a figure who can object to the trouble and care to procure them? for no one ought to expect good results without labor.

But how are chickens to be hatched early? is the query. It can be done by selection of the pullets at the proper time.

The first important matter is to keep the early hatched pullets, as they come into laying sooner. Then carefully notice those that mature the earliest and begin to lay early. The cockerel should be selected without regard to size and only as regards early maturity. We all know that among a flock of fowls there are a certain proportion (or at least one or two) of cockerels that show up the red comb, plume out full, and trim up in shape much sooner than others, although the chances are that the slower ones will be larger in size in the end. The earliest matured of these cocks should be selected for mating with the early pullets, and the result will be that the chickens from such mating will grow faster and come into laying a little sooner the next season. If old hens are to be chosen for the purpose it should be known that the hens that first begin to moult should be selected, as they lay as soon as the period of moulting is past, and the earlier the moulting the earlier the laying, and the earlier they begin to lay the earlier they begin to set.

If none of these precautions have been taken then we must resort to the most immediate methods within our reach, such as variable food, warm quarters and cleanliness. Under such conditions hens will often lay a month or six weeks sooner than they would otherwise, and this is a great point in poultry raising.

### How Farmers' Wives Make Money.

If farmers' wives and daughters so desire, and their home duties will permit, they can secure a revenue that will help to make them independent, give them a freedom they will delight in. Every well-ordered farm affords facilities for this. We are commanded "To gather up the fragments that nothing be lost," and by obeying this command we shall secure blessings and prosperity.

I know a lady whose receipts for the present year, from garden truck, preserved fruits, eggs, poultry, etc., amount to over $300. Not a very large sum, but enough to show that such labor pays. From one pear tree she made 30 gallons of sweet pickles, canned 32 quarts, and sold 2½ bushels ripe pears, besides fruit for home use and some neighborly gifts. The tomato patch yielded a revenue of $30, in sweet pickles, catsup, etc. Asparagus, summer squash, Lima beans, green corn, etc., yielded $75; canned fruit $75; eggs and poultry $90. The way to establish a trade in such things is to preserve, pickle, can and dry, in a way that will preserve the excellence of the fruit as much as possible. Put only first-class goods on the market. Then you will command best prices, and there will be a demand for your articles. Whatever you find to do, do it well. It always pays to have a good reputation. Be your position in life what it may, "act well your part—there all the honor lies."—*Tribune & Farmer.*

Col. Ingersoll does not mean that it shall be said, after his death, that he turned from infidelity on his dying bed. His secretary, who writes short hand, is instructed to take down accurately whatever he may say on that occasion. "There will then be no opportunity," he says, "for any one to put into my mouth utterances contradicting the expressions of my entire life."

The South permitted the Ryan-Sullivan prize fight, but it was a Northern affair, as viewed by the Louisville *Courier-Journal:* "The brutal mill was fought by two exponents of the superior culture of the North, one of them representing the Empire State and the other the Bay State. Nearly all the money at stake came from the North, as did nearly all the roughs who constituted the spectators. The Southern States have not been accustomed to such æsthetic entertainments, and therefore failed to enact laws prohibiting prize fights."

### The American Cliff Dwellers.

DISCOVERY OF A WONDERFUL OLD RUINED CITY IN NEW MEXICO.

The Pueblo or village Indians are scattered over an area in New Mexico and Arizona stretching from Taos, on the Rio Grande, south to Ysleta of El Paso, a distance of about 500 miles, and in width about 400 miles. Within this area there are now about thirty-four inhabited villages. There are also the ruins of thousands of villages and towns situated in the valleys of the streams, on the summits of the Mesas, and many high up in the sides of the cliffs and the walls of canons, being carved out like swallows' nests. The ruins already known are sufficient in number and extent to furnish homes for at least half a million persons, and were probably occupied by twice that number. One noted instance of a carved-out city is described by Mr. Stevenson which must have been the abode of at least 100,000 souls, and which these explorations are believed to have first brought to the knowledge of the civilized world. Mr. Stevenson first heard of it from an Indian chief with whom he sat chatting in Spanish one evening. The old man was apparently somewhat disinclined to be communicative, but finally, as if to put off further inquiry, said:

"You wish to find old houses, do you? Well I will show you some. They are about twelve miles from here."

Mounted upon mules, the two started out and made their way toward a range of distant hills, from behind which towered an extinct volcano. As they approached the foothills, Mr. Stevenson saw large numbers of black spots in rows, resembling swallows' nests, upon the face of a cliff. He asked his companion what they were.

"Houses," was the reply.

"No, not those on the top," said Mr. Stevenson. "I mean the black spots on the cliff."

"Houses!" rejoined the old chief; "houses, I tell you; very old houses."

The old man told the truth. For sixty miles along the face of the cliff, except where the elements had cut them away, these ancient cave dwellings extended two, three, four, and sometimes five rows one upon another. Mr. Stevenson examined this deserted city during several days, personally visiting portions distant forty-five miles from each other, and discovering with his glass that the excavations extended fifteen or twenty miles further on. By far the greater number are inaccessible, but many of the old paths, worn many inches deep by the feet of the ancients who dwelt there, are intact, and by them the explorer mounted to the old dwellings.

Upon the top of the mesa, or table land above these caves, there were found large circular structures, now in ruins, but with walls to the height of ten or twelve feet still standing. They were evidently places of worship. They were built of square stones of nearly uniform size, about twenty inches in length by six inches in width and four in thickness, cut from the cliff. Measurements were made of two of these structures, one of which was 100 and the other 200 feet in diameter, and might have held from 1,000 to 2,000 people. The inference that these were places of worship is drawn from the fact that the Pueblos of the present day who are fire and sun worshippers, have similar temples.

The great age of this city is proved by the vast accumulation of debris from the upper portion of the cliff, which covers its base. In places where mountain brooks have cut their way through, the existence of one and sometimes two rows of cave dwellings below the surface of the debris is disclosed. Mr. Stevenson thinks that several centuries have passed since this dead city was in its prime.—*Tribune.*

### Romance as it Is.

The south wind is sighing softly among the sturdy oaks, whose leafy branches shield from the pitiless rays of a July sun the velvety soft lawn that stretches away to the eastward in front of a lovely DuPage county villa. On the the verunda stands a girl, lovely beyond comparison, to whom a man—one whose sunny locks and beard of tawny gold hue, tell plainly of the Saxon blood that flows in his veins—is talking in an earnest manner. There is a loving look in his soft blue eyes, and he speaks with a tender earnestness that shows he is trying to get there. The girl is tapping lightly with a croquet mallet the pretty foot that peeps out timidly from beneath the morning dress of soft, blue cloth, with rows of ruffles up the back-stretch and a polonaise that never costless than $22.

"Well, Beatrice, have you concluded to take me?" says the man.

The sunbeams flicker erratically down between the leaves, making little lights and shades on the veranda; the grasshoppers sing among the red clovers; the little foot, which has suspended its movements during the delivery of this interrogatory, resumes its occupation. Adelbert's gaze is still fastened upon the pretty face that shyly looks down, but the smile has fled.

No answer comes

A moment longer and the foot taps cease; one or two irresolute movements of the body, and then the white arms, gleaming out from the loose sleeves, are around his neck, and the brown locks and gold beard are mingled, while the little head goes down on his shoulders with a storm of sobs.

She had hit her bunion.

### An American Baron.

Richard M. Jackson, the son of an Ohio farmer, went from Steubenville to Stuttgart ten years ago, to complete his musical education, intending to become a professional pianist. Too constant practice brought on a partial paralysis of the nerves of his hands, and he was compelled to give up his project. J. S. Potter, of Boston, was then the American Consul at Stuttgart. He employed Jackson as a clerk in his office. Americans were exceedingly unpopular in that city, chiefly through the bad conduct of some American students in the conservatory, who had recently snowballed the King of Wurtemburg as he walked in a public park, besides offering him other indignities on several occasions, but this feeling was gradually overcome, principally by Jackson's personal tact and popularity, and he became Vice Consul. The King became his friend, and last summer invited him to become a member of the royal Court of Wurtemburg. This Court is not a highly resplendent body, yet the offer dazzled the young American, and he has become a German citizen to accept it. He is now a baron, with an income from the public treasury, and nothing to do except to be companionable with the King. Moreover, he wins favors from visiting monarchs. The King of Holland has knighted him, and so has the King of Saxony and the Emperor of Austria.

There is a story told of a fine old Cornish squire who only drank brandy on two occasions—when he had goose for dinner and when he had not.


GREAT GERM DESTROYER.

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PROPHYLACTIC FLUID!

SMALL POX ERADICATED

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and Sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
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To purify the breath, Cleanse the Teeth, It can't be surpassed.
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Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
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Scurvy cured in short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For sore throat it is a sure cure.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera disipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In cases of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse —It will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
YELLOW FEVER ERADICATED.

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Baugh's $25 Phosphate

AT $25 PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.

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Send for our descriptive pamphlet showing Guaranteed Analysis. "Sent Free." Dealers wanted in every county, to whom exclusive territory will be given.

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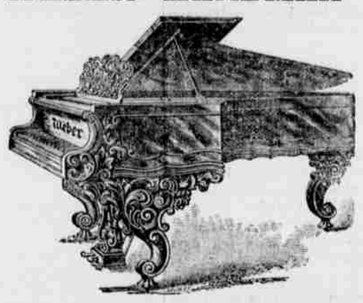

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June 10, '81-1y

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SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

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Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., Ph. D., Principal.

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The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal,

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Octo. 1, '81.-

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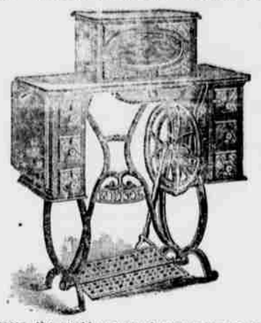

Whereas, the world renowned reputation of the

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Induces many unscrupulous competitors to resort to all kinds of mean tricks to injure its reputation, we beg to caution all intending purchasers not to buy a

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except from its regular authorized dealers, who will be sustained by the following warranty.

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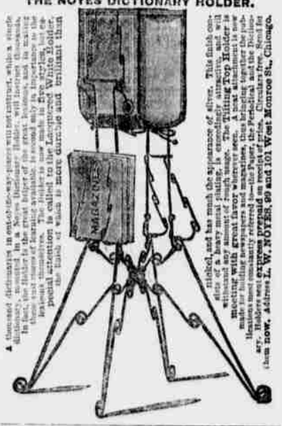

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Four horse power at 40 pounds pressure of water. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady, and above all IT IS VERY CHEAP.

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If you Contemplate Buying an Organ

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June 10, 80-tf

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It will make wide hem on sheets, &c., hem all manner of bias woolen goods, as soft merino, crape, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It makes a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It will turn a hem and put in piping at same time.

It will turn a hem, sew braid on the right side and stitch on trimming at one operation.

It will do felling bias or straight, either on cotton or woolen goods.

It will fell across seams on any goods.

It will bind a Dress or Skirt and sew on facing, either with or without showing stitches; bind Dress Goods with the same material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. The only machine that will bind Hats, Cloaks, or other articles with bias, satin or silk, from ⅛ to 2 inches in width, without basting.

It will gather with or without sewing on.

It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will make a ruffle and stitch a pillow slip on to the facing at the same time.

It will shirr any kind of goods.

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oct. 1, '80-tf.

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may 6, '81-1y ald

LEGAL BLANKS,

ALWAYS ON HAND

AT THIS OFFICE.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, Dec. 19, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erie Mail leaves | Philadelphia | | 11 55 p m |
| " " | Harrisburg | | 4 35 a m |
| " " | Sunbury | | 5 30 a m |
| " " | Williamsport | | 8 40 a m |
| " " | Lock Haven | | 9 40 a m |
| " " | Renovo | | 11 05 a m |
| " " | Kane | | 3 50 p m |
| " | arrive at Erie | | 7 45 p m |
| Niagara Express leaves | Philadelphia | | 9 00 a m |
| " " | Harrisburg | | 12 15 p m |
| " " | Sunbury | | 1 50 p m |
| " " | Williamsport | | 3 35 p m |
| " " | Lock Haven | | 4 20 p m |
| " " | Renovo | | 5 45 p m |
| " " | Kane | | 10 15 p m |
| Fast Line leaves | Philadelphia | | 11 20 p m |
| " " | Harrisburg | | 3 05 p m |
| " " | Sunbury | | 5 15 p m |
| " " | Williamsport | | 7 10 p m |
| " | arrive at Lock Haven | | 8 10 p m |

EASTWARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lock Haven Express | leaves Lock Haven | | 7 50 a m |
| " " | Williamsport | | 9 05 a m |
| " " | Sunbury | | 10 10 a m |
| " | arrive at Harrisburg | | 12 05 p m |
| " " | Philadelphia | | 5 15 p m |
| Fast Line leaves | Canandaigua | | 7 0 p m |
| " " | Watkins | | 8 40 p m |
| " " | Elmira | | 9 20 p m |
| " " | Williamsport | | 12 15 a m |
| " " | Sunbury | | 1 32 a m |
| " | arrives at Harrisburg | | 3 15 a m |
| " " | Philadelphia | | 7 00 a m |
| Day Express | leaves Kane | | 6 00 a m |
| " " | Renovo | | 10 05 a m |
| " " | Lock Haven | | 11 15 a m |
| " " | Williamsport | | 12 15 p m |
| " | arrive at Harrisburg | | 2 30 p m |
| " " | Philadelphia | | 7 05 p m |
| Erie Mail leaves | Erie | | 11 35 a m |
| " " | Kane | | 4 10 p m |
| " " | Renovo | | 5 00 p m |
| " " | Lock Haven | | 10 10 p m |
| " " | Williamsport | | 11 30 p m |
| " " | Sunbury | | 1 05 a m |
| " | arrives at Harrisburg | | 3 00 a m |
| " " | Philadelphia | | 7 00 a m |

Erie Mail west and Lock Haven Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton,

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with P. & E. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

ROBERT NEILSON, General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after February 19th, 1881, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express | 6.30 a. m., arrive Elmira | 12 30 p m |
| | Arrive at Canandaigua | 3 2[illegible] p m |
| | " Rochester | 4 40 " |
| | " Niagara, | 8 45 " |
| Niagara Express | 1.59 p. m. arrive Elmira | 6 05 p m |
| | arrive Canandaigua | 8 3[illegible] " |
| | " Rochester | 9 45 " |
| | " Niagara | 12.50 a m |
| Fast line | 5.15 p m arrive Elmira | 10 30 p m |
| | " Watkins | 11.10 p m |

SOUTHWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Southern Express | 1.32 a. m. arrive Harrisburg | 3.15 a m |
| | arrive Philadelphia | 7.00 " |
| | " New York | 9.35 " |
| | " Baltimore | 7.0[illegible] " |
| | " Washington | 8.22 a m |
| Lock Haven Ex | 10.50 a m arrive Harrisburg | 12.5[illegible] p m |
| | arrive Philadelphia | 5.00 p m |
| | " New York | 8.45 " |
| | " Baltimore | 5.2[illegible] " |
| | " Washington | 6.47 " |
| Day Express | 1.50 p m arrive Harrisburg | 7.[illegible] p m |
| | " Philadelphia | 7.05 " |
| | " New York | 10.00 " |
| | " Baltimore | 7.00 " |
| | " Washington | 8.17 " |
| Erie Mail | 1.05 a. m. arrive Harrisburg | 3.00 a. m |
| | " Philadelphia | 7.00 " |
| | " New York | 9.35 " |
| | " Baltimore | 7.00 " |
| | " Washington | 8.22 " |

I. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agt. t.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

November 7th, 1881.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS(SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11,46 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,46 a. m. 6,45 and 7,20 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,15 8,50 a. m. and 4,06 p. m

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 8.45 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville [illegible] and 1 Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,10 8,40 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,00 p. m. and 4 [illegible]

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

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BLOOMSBURG DIVISION

| NORTH. p.m. | NORTH. p.m. | NORTH. a.m. | STATIONS. | SOUTH. a.m. | SOUTH. p.m. | SOUTH. p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 50 | 3 42 | 9 25 | .....Scranton..... | 9 30 | 3 15 | 6 [illegible] |
| 9 44 | | | .....Bellevue..... | | 3 21 | 6 [illegible] |
| 9 38 | 3 32 | 9 16 | .....Taylorville..... | 9 49 | 2 56 | 6 [illegible] |
| 9 31 | 3 24 | 9 10 | .....Luckawanna..... | 9 57 | 3 34 | 6 [illegible] |
| 9 23 | 3 15 | 9 14 | ..... Pittston..... | 10 07 | 3 42 | 6 [illegible] |
| 9 17 | 3 09 | 9 09 | ..... West Pittston | 10 01 | 3 47 | 6 [illegible] |
| 9 13 | 3 04 | 9 04 | ..... Wyoming..... | 10 09 | 3 52 | 6 [illegible] |
| | | | .....Maltby..... | | 3 54 | 6 [illegible] |
| | | | .....Bennett..... | | 3 59 | 6 [illegible] |
| 9 08 | 2 58 | 8 58 | .....Kingston..... | 10 18 | 4 03 | 7 [illegible] |
| 9 00 | 2 45 | 8 54 | .....Kingston..... | 10 18 | 4 03 | 7 [illegible] |
| | 2 37 | | .....Plymouth June.. | | 4 18 | 7 [illegible] |
| 8 51 | 2 30 | 8 46 | .....Plymouth ..... | 10 56 | 3 18 | 7 [illegible] |
| | 2 24 | | .....Avondale..... | | 3 28 | 7 [illegible] |
| 8 42 | 2 16 | 8 38 | .....Nanticoke..... | 10 34 | 3 34 | 7 [illegible] |
| 8 35 | 2 08 | 8 31 | .....Hunlock's Creek. | 10 42 | 3 33 | 7 [illegible] |
| 8 31 | 1 4[illegible] | 8 27 | .....Shickshinny.... | 10 55 | 3 50 | 8 [illegible] |
| 8 03 | 1 38 | 8 11 | .....Hick's Ferry.... | 11 07 | 4 03 | 8 [illegible] |
| 8 01 | 1 18 | 8 09 | .....Beach Haven.... | 11 13 | 4 19 | 8 [illegible] |
| 7 55 | 1 05 | 7 58 | .....Berwick ..... | 11 [illegible] | 4 18 | 8 [illegible] |
| 7 48 | 12 5[illegible] | | .....Briar Creek..... | | 4 25 | 8 [illegible] |
| 7 44 | 12 47 | 7 50 | .....Willow Grove..... | | 4 29 | 8 [illegible] |
| 7 38 | 12 36 | 7 46 | .....Lime Ridge..... | | 4 35 | 8 [illegible] |
| 7 32 | 12 24 | 7 39 | .....Espy..... | 11 29 | 4 49 | 8 [illegible] |
| 7 26 | 12 12 | 7 33 | .....Bloomsburg..... | 11 4[illegible] | 4 49 | 9 [illegible] |
| 7 20 | 11 0[illegible] | 7 26 | .....Rupert..... | 11 5[illegible] | 4 49 | 9 [illegible] |
| 7 15 | 11 55 | 7 24 | Catawissa Bridge. | 11 5[illegible] | 5 [illegible] | 9 [illegible] |
| 6 57 | 12 10 | 7 04 | .....Danville..... | 12 18 | 5 [illegible] | 9 [illegible] |
| | 1 05 | | .....Chulasky..... | | 5 [illegible] | 9 [illegible] |
| 6 45 | 10 10 | | .....Cameron..... | | 5 [illegible] | 9 [illegible] |
| 6 31 | 10 4 | | .....Northumberland. | 12 40 | 5 40 | 9 [illegible] |
| p.m. | a.m. | a.m. | | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |

Superintendent [illegible] June 6, '81.

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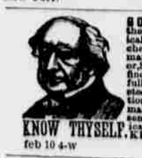

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